# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### *REFUNDING OF DUTIES.*

LETTERS OF SECRETARY RICHARDSON TO HON. E. H. ROBERTS AND SENATOR SHERMAN.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Richardson has anticipated the full report called for by the House as to the amounts refunded for Customs duties received since the 4th of March, 1873. He says it will require considerable time to complete the statement which the House desires, but the following letter gives an approximate statement of the amount, and explains the manner in which moneys are refunded for over deposits, as well as on other grounds:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 28, 1874.

*Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives:*

DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation this morning, and to your request that I would inform you as nearly as I am able to at this time what amount of money refunded by the Government since March, 1873, in advance of the full and complete answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of Jan. 8, 1874, directing information to be furnished of the amounts of money refunded since March 4, 1873, on account of Customs duty and internal taxes previously paid into the Treasury, the names, persons, and whom paid, and the amount to which respectively, and upon what articles the refund was made, together with a recital of the reasons for such payment, and the laws under which the same are made, I have the honor to say I find, after inquiry and examination of the papers now in progress of preparation in answer to the resolution, that the large amount of refunds arise in this way: Importers, when they make their entries at the Custom-houses, being anxious to withdraw their goods immedediately, and without waiting for a careful calculation of the amount of duty actually due, and the reduction of invoices from the foreign money of account in which they are made to United States money, usually make deposits of coin large enough to cover with certainty all that they will be obliged to pay on final adjustment, with a margin additional in order that the Collector may be fully secured. Upon a final adjustment it frequently appears, of course, that they have deposited a much larger amount than was actually due, and this amount is refunded to them, not as an erroneous assessment, but as an over deposit. The amount of excess of deposits and refunds paid, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was $3,120,192 90; of the amount thus paid since March 4, 1873, I cannot find by the returns now in the department that there has been paid on costs of protest and appeal and on suits more than $1,429,269 99, with $393,479 76 interest and costs allowed by the courts in judgment received for such refunds, and on suits discontinued without judgment, making in all thus paid $1,822,740 75, as nearly as I am able to estimate. Whatever sums may have been paid above that amount must have been paid as cases of deposit. These figures may not be entirely correct, and when final returns are received from the Custom-houses throughout the country, as now called for by the department, the amount may be somewhat increased, but to what extent it is impossible for me to ascertain. It is proper to state, however, that the sum specified, $1,822,740 75, thus paid, includes not only what has been refunded upon protest and appeal, but that which has been recovered on interest and costs from suits pending in the courts, one of which, after having been twice tried, and each time decided against the Government, and recently finally decided, was commenced in 1852, and others of which have been pending for different parties since that time. It also includes the amount refunded under the Chicago Relief act, on goods imported and used in the rebuilding of that city, as well as money refunded under the law authorizing a refund of duties for material entering into ship-building, passed June 6, 1872. I am informed that it will require a month's time longer to obtain from all the Custom-houses in the United States details sufficient to answer the resolution completely, but what I have said will give you a general view of the condition of matters and the way in which refunds occur.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

REFUNDED DUTY ON FRUITS.

The following letter was sent to Senator Sherman to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury, and contains a statement of the amount of duties on fruits refunded after the recent change in the ruling of the department, about which there has been some controversy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Feb. 27, 1874.

*Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator, Chairman of the Finance Committee, United States Senate:*

SIR: In accordance with the request made to me by the Committee on Finance when I was before them yesterday, I have the honor to state the following facts in relation to the money refunded, or to be refunded, on account of duties paid upon fruits heretofore imported: The whole amount is $70,607 52. The last payment having been made Jan. 31 last, there remains unpaid in cases where protests and appeals were taken and suits commenced, the sum of $21,282 81. The suits in these cases were discontinued by direction of the department upon the ground that the department would refund the amount of duty paid. It is possible there may be a few more claims where protests and appeals have been entered but not yet reported to the department. I am informed the amount in such cases cannot exceed $10,000. There are, no doubt, many cases where parties have paid duty on fruits on protest and appeal, but they have no valid claim in law or equity. The law is specific and clear, that to entitle parties to a refund of duties they must protest and appeal, and that law is necessarily enforced in all cases. If it is to be abandoned for those who have paid duties on fruits, it ought, with equal justice, to be abandoned in all other cases, which in the past must have been very numerous. Where duties are paid without protest, it is to be presumed that the amount paid is added to the cost of the articles, and paid by the consumer, who would not be benefited by a refund to the importer, while such refund would be a clear additional profit to the latter. When a protest is made the importer acquires a vested right expressly conferred by law.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Secretary Richardson has informed a member of the Ways and Means Committee that he will send to the House a supplemental answer to the resolution of inquiry regarding the Sanborn contracts. The further answer will include the paper of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue alluded to in last night's dispatches, as a protest against the methods of collecting revenues under the law authorizing the contracts, and the instructions of Mr. Boutwell to Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, and also an explanation of the omission of the name of Hon. Samuel Hooper in the printed document. The names were written upon one side of the paper only, except one sheet, which one of the copyists turned over, and which received a few names on the back. The name of Samuel Hooper was among those which were overlooked by the printer, and did not go into the printed document. The instructions from Mr. Boutwell to the revenue officers are said by Mr. Richardson to be in substance like the circular which he himself issued on Sept. 16 last in regard to the contract of John Clark, which is addressed to the Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, and is as follows: "You are requested to assist John Clark in the examination of official records in reference to such cases of alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws as [illegible] for your co-operation. Mr. Clark [illegible] may need some information from the offices of the Collectors and Assessors for the purpose of verifying his claims." The protest of Mr. Douglass relates to one specific case as a type of all, and is in the form of a letter to the Secretary, asking that the collection in the case named shall be made by the regular officers of the Internal Revenue service, and makes the point that the law authorizes the appointment of persons to aid the proper officers of the law, instead of persons to be aided by the Government officers. The withholding of the papers, whether accidental or otherwise, has made them appear of greater importance than from their nature they really seem to be.

SWINDLING IN WASHINGTON.

A bold and ingenious fraud, leaving a score or more of victims, has recently come to light in this city. It seems that a party of adventurers, whose nativity will be recognized by their names, viz.: Rudolph Blumenburg and C. Frank, of this city, and Michael Mandl, of New-York, began here, shortly after the opening of Congress, the business of loaning money upon securities of the District of Columbia as collaterals. These securities consisted of the several classes of bonds, and what are known as auditor's certificates, such as are issued to contractors in the settlement of their claims. They loaned chiefly upon the latter, and made their loans for the period of six months with interest generally at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, so that it equaled nine per cent. on the amount of the loan. They found numerous customers among the brokers who negotiate loans for holders of securities, contractors, and others. Upon these latter securities they loaned from thirty to forty cents on the dollar. They then turned around and sold the security in the market at from forty to fifty cents on the dollar, and were ready to reinvest their money. These operations have been repeated to an extent covering, it is believed, over $100,000, and only within a week does their real purpose seem to have been suspected. Two of the party have now fled from the city, and it is estimated that they have reaped a profit of from $20,000 to $25,000 by their operations. A considerable number of brokers, bondholders, and contractors are their victims, without other recourse than a suit for breach of trust. Five or six victims came to light to-day, with losses varying from $10,000 to $30,000 each. Blumenberg is well known as a former detective, who was in the employ of the Liberals in 1872, and who victimized them out of a large portion of their North Carolina funds. Mandl professed to work on the Republican side in the same cause.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform has before it a bill to equalize some of the salaries of department officers, which will probably be agreed to by the committee. It raises some salaries which are notoriously inadequate. There seems to be no disposition to bring in a bill at all extravagant in its character, but only to make such adjustment as shall be equitable and right.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Committee to investigate the conduct of the District Government have a meeting to-morrow to determine further upon the method of conducting the examination. The papers called for by the committee were sent to the Capitol by the Board of Public Works to-day. All the contracts, vouchers, and certificates of measurement, amounting to many bushels in bulk, are arranged in perfect order, and any one of them can be referred to instantly. The answer of the Governor is a very long document, which, if printed, will make a thick octavo volume. One of the questions which the committee will consider to-morrow is whether the printing of this answer shall be recommended. The statement comes from a member of the committee, who has been inclined to magnify the charges against the board, that the case to be made out will not be so strong as he expected and was led to believe.

COURTESY TO THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Senator Chandler on Saturday evening gave a reception to Chief Justice Waite, which was one of the most notable gatherings of the season, in its representation of the distinguished people of official life. The table, which was prepared under the personal supervision of Mrs. Chandler, exhibited the most exquisite taste, and in design and ornamentation has seldom been equaled in Washington.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The centennial celebration occupied the attention of the Senate to-day, after the morning hour. There was a decided opposition to the international features of the proposed exhibition. Among the opponents were some of the ablest members of the Senate, including Messrs. Conkling, Ferry, of Connecticut, and Morrill, of Vermont. Mr. Sargent opened the debate with a carefully-prepared speech against any appropriation from the National Treasury to complete the enterprise. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment striking out the portion of the House bill which requested the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the other Governments to take part in the international exposition, and requesting him to extend such invitation, instead, to the Governors of each of the United States to be represented and take part in the national exhibition. This amendment received the support of the gentlemen above named. The Pennsylvania Senators, Messrs. Cameron and Scott, are making a determined fight to have the international clause retained and have the bill passed as it came from the House. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, stated that if it was the purpose to hold an international exhibition New-York was the proper place for it, as accommodations in that city would be sufficient for all visitors, while in Philadelphia, an attendance of 5,000 persons would exhaust its hotel resources. The bill will probably continue before the Senate several days. The international features of the exhibition receive more opposition than was anticipated, and the Senate may vote against giving it an international character.

MR. ROBERTS' REPLY TO MR. DAWES.

The speech of Mr. Ellis H. Roberts in the House, to-day, was in some respects a reply to Mr. Dawes, and in many particulars it was a refutation of some of the overstatements made by the latter. While Mr. Dawes' speech took a very gloomy view of the financial situation, and seemed to have scarcely a word of hope in it, the speech of Mr. Roberts, on the contrary, takes a very cheerful view of the situation and shows that the United States Treasury is still very far from going to protest. Mr. Roberts finds the condition of the country in the first week of March very different from its condition in the first week of December. In the latter month the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House a letter asking for increased taxation in view of a possible deficit, and fixed the estimates of receipts for the fiscal year at $271,000,000. Mr. Roberts believes that to this estimate of receipts from [illegible] to [illegible] may be added from internal revenue sources, and from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 from Customs, and that the proper estimate for the receipts is $238,000,000. He showed the fact that aside from the $4,000,000 made necessary by the Virginius excitement, the expenditures for the portion of the fiscal year which has now elapsed are less than for the corresponding portion of last year by $2,440,634. The statement for February adds something in favor of this year. Mr. Roberts thought that Mr. Dawes had unfairly represented the condition of the National Treasury. This was especially true of the statement which was the climax of his speech that, while the expenditures for last year were $290,000,000, with a reduction of the public debt, the expenditures for this year are $319,000,000, without a reduction of the public debt. These $319,000,000 embraced the sinking fund, and, had the proper deductions been made, a decreasing scale of expenditures during President Grant's Administration, would be shown. This scale is represented as follows: 1869, $322,000,000; 1870, $309,000,000; 1871, $292,000,000; 1872, $277,000,000; 1873, $290,000,000; 1874, $289,000,000. Even adding the Spanish war excitement expenditure of $4,000,000, the expenditures above the last year were less than $2,000,000. Besides, there have been taken from the Treasury this year already $12,000,000 for the sinking fund, and $6,000,000 in gold for partial redemption of the loan of 1858. The financial condition of January and February lend especial confidence to this hopeful view. In January the reduction of the debt was $1,185,211, against an increase in January of last year of $406,000, which is a better statement for this year by $2,500,000. In February the expenditures were less than for the same month last year, and the reduction of the public debt was $2,590,000, an amount greater than the demand upon the Treasury for the sinking fund. Mr. Roberts was confident that we are approaching the next fiscal year with an improving treasury, and that the balance against us will be measured only by the amount of the reserves that are outstanding. As to these reserves, Mr. Roberts would go as far as any one in reducing them. As to the special means of reform suggested by Mr. Dawes, Mr. Roberts showed that before Mr. Dawes' speech a Republican Congress had already taken the reforms suggested. This was true as to the following means of reform: First, a change in the law which gives the Secretary of the Treasury absolute discretion in cases of the refundment of duties; second, reduction of the number of Customs Collection Districts; third, a change in the mode of payment of pensions; fourth, greater economy in the construction of public buildings; fifth, a change in the law relative to appraisers of merchandise; sixth, reduction of appropriations for rivers and harbors; seventh, increase of postage upon bulky articles of merchandise sent through the mails. Mr. Roberts' conclusions were that the Treasury can take care of itself; that there is no need of increased taxation or of a forced loan, and that the present tax schedules should not be changed. He believed that the time had come when Congress should declare that the limit of the forced loan has been reached, and that this country should be honest. Fernando Wood has the floor for his speech on the same subject, when the House shall next go into Committee of the Whole.

POSTAGE AND THE FRANK.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt, of New-York, forced the House into a curious position upon the franking question. The House has refused to pass the Franking bill; has refused to reduce the expenditures for Government printing, and has refused to abolish the Government Printing Office. The subject of the newspapers and the Franking bill came before the House in several forms. Mr. Tyner wanted the rules suspended to pass the bill permitting the free circulation of newspapers within the county of their publication. The House refused. Mr. Fort wanted the Commissioner of Agriculture to distribute the agricultural reports free. The House refused. Mr. Platt, of New-York, proposed that the resolution directing the printing of 255,000 copies of the agricultural report be recalled and repealed, since there was no way of distributing them. This, in like manner, the House refused.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

IMPEACHED OFFICIALS.

A bill introduced by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to-day, provides that whoever, being a civil officer of the United States, shall be presented for impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors by the House of Representatives to the Senate of the United States, shall thereupon be suspended from all functions and authority vested in him by virtue of his office, with all salary, pay, and emoluments which might otherwise go to him therein, until he shall be discharged from such impeachment by the judgment of the Senate, or by the withdrawal of such impeachment by the House of Representatives. The duties, functions, jurisdiction, and powers of such suspension may be exercised by another officer, authorized by law to exercise the functions of the office in case of the resignation, death, or inability of such civil officer of the United States, or in case no provision has been made by law, the President is hereby authorized to appoint an officer with like powers, jurisdiction, and authority, to perform the duties of such suspended officer during the time for which he shall remain so suspended, who shall receive the salary, pay, and emoluments which would otherwise belong to such suspended officer.

CLERICAL FORCE IN THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas has addressed a letter to Gen. Garfield, stating, among other things, that the great reduction in the number of officers over 1,200, and in per annum expenses over $1,500,000, effected by the act of Dec. 24, 1872, was recommended by him under the supposition that the clerical force of his office would not be reduced. He calls attention to the fact that the increased labor was thrown upon the office by that law, and incloses exhibits relative to the standing and running of distilleries and the duties of distillers and officers of internal revenue, as well as those of gaugers. The immense reduction in the force generally is also shown in detail, there being between Dec. 1. 1866, and Dec. 1, 1873, a reduction of over 5,000 persons. In addition to current work all the old work is continued as heretofore. The Commissioner gives at length his reasons against the proposed reduction of his office force, saying they are honestly stated, with no other motive than a desire to enable him to perform with dispatch the duties required by law, and with the minimum amount of loss and with convenience to the tax-payers.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Orange Jacobs, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington; Anthony Q. Keasbey, to be United States Attorney for New-Jersey; E. S. J. Neeley, to be Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.; J. W. Ross, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Indiana; Fred. D. Sewell, to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New-England. Postmasters—Jos. B. Stillwagen, at Flushing, N. Y.; Benj. B. Hale, at Atchison, Kan.; Edgar A. Tribon, at Tecumseh, Mich., and Robt. A. Sinclair, at Jonesville, Mich.

### *DEATH OF "THE DUCHESS OF GENEVA."*

UTICA, N. Y., March 2.—The Duchess of Geneva, the famous $40,000 cow, died at the farm of Hon. Samuel Campbell at New-York Mills on Friday.

## THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

### *OHIO.*

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE IN COLUMBUS—THE PLEDGES TO BE PRESENTED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2.—During the latter part of the past week the ladies of Columbus have been very energetic in their endeavors to reorganize their band of temperance crusaders which had been left by Dio Lewis and Rev. John Russell, the prohibitionist lecturers, in such a divided and disorganized condition. In this work they have been thoroughly successful, and were it not for this drawback the movement would doubtless have assumed an aggressive shape by this time. Since the early part of the past week the prayer-meetings have been held in the afternoon, resulting in better attendance and more spirit. As matters now stand, the meetings are entirely conducted by the ladies, unless, by invitation, the city clergy assist them. Yesterday the services at a number of the city churches were devoted almost entirely to temperance. In the afternoon there were two temperance meetings, conducted separately by ladies and gentlemen. At the men's meeting, among those who addressed them was Mr. James Fisk, father of the late James Fisk, Jr. His presence had the effect of thrilling the hearts of many of those present. With no little emotion did he express his sentiments. The tragic death of his son was quickly and vividly brought to their minds. After thanking God for the good work which had been inaugurated and carried on with vigor and success in many instances by the fair daughters of Ohio, he bid them God-speed, and urged them not to cease or leave a stone unturned till their great mission was successfully accomplished.

To-day the temperance movement was once more put on a solid and permanent basis, where it will stand, unless again disturbed by outside discordant elements, as was witnessed last week. This afternoon the First Presbyterian Church was well filled with ladies, who conducted the exercises alone. At 2 o'clock the Executive Committee met, and reported what they had been doing. Immediately after this committee meeting a general prayer-meeting was held, presided over by Mrs. Ruth Binns, an old, motherly-looking Quakeress, who very acceptably filled the position of President. There was more earnestness manifested at this prayer-meeting than at many which had preceded it, owing, doubtless, to the services being entirely conducted by the ladies. During the afternoon a committee of twelve ladies was appointed, to be known as the Managing Committee, into whose hands future plans for carrying on the crusade were to be placed for approval, and to attend to such other matters as might come before them. The pledge committee also reported and submitted to those present the following pledges, which were voted on separately and finally adopted unanimously as a whole:

*Citizens' Pledge.*—We, the undersigned citizens of Columbus, severally pledge ourselves upon our integrity and honor to abstain from the use, as a beverage, of all spirituous liquors, wine, beer and ale; and that we will not give away nor offer, in any way, the same to others, to be so used; or use the same in cooking, and for table purposes.

*Property Holders' Pledge.*—We, the undersigned, property-holders in Columbus, Ohio, pledge ourselves not to let or lease our premises, or premises for which we are agents in this city, or permit them to be used or occupied for the sale or dispensing in any way of spirituous liquors, wine, beer, or ale.

*Dealers' Pledge.*—We hereby severally pledge ourselves not to sell, furnish, or give away, or allow to be sold or given away by any agent or employe of ours, either by retail or wholesale, of spirituous liquors wine, beer, or ale, in the City of Columbus, Ohio.

*Physicians' Pledge.*—We, the undersigned, physician, of Columbus, Ohio, upon our honor as professional men, promise hereby not to prescribe the use of spirituous liquors, wine, beer, or ale, only in case of absolute necessity.

*Druggists' Pledge.*—We, the undersigned, druggists of Columbus, Ohio, hereby pledge ourselves upon our honor as business men, that from this date we will, under no circumstances, sell or give away, or allow to be sold or given away, by any of our agents or employes, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, wine, beer, or ale, except upon the prescription of a reputable practicing physician, said prescription to be filled but once.

These pledges will be presented to the various parties they are intended to reach by the ladies in person. It is stated that one of the ablest lawyers in Columbus has reviewed the pledges and given his approval thereto. The presentation of these pledges to the wholesale dealers and merchants by the ladies of this City will, it is thought, be the first step. If those to whom the pledges are presented refuse to sign and live upto them, they will incur the displeasure of almost the entire patrons of the business community in this city.

UNION MASS-MEETING.

It had been announced that at 7:30 o'clock this evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, there would be a grand union mass-meeting. Long before the meeting was called to order the edifice was densely crowded. The Chairman, Hon. E. E. White, of this city, promptly called the assemblage to order by calling upon a quartet of gentlemen, who sang an appropriate selection for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Hutchings, of the Congregational Church, then read a chapter from the Bible, after which Mrs. H. C. Lewis led in prayer. The Chairman then invited the entire audience to arise and unite in singing "Come, Holy Spirit." The hymn being sung the Chairman stated briefly the purpose for which the meeting had been called together. He appealed to all present, but more especially did he ask the aid of mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters. The eyes of the whole nation were anxiously watching the result of this woman's crusade. Henry C. Doble was the next speaker. He said this movement began in the hearts of Godly women, and was nurtured by the church of Christ, and that it was not an effort of force, as most men would seem to understand it. Women, he said, were not disposed to violate law, but, on the contrary, to act as if no law existed on the subject, by appealing to God to give them power to root out this giant evil. He believed that prayer and righteousness would avail much, and that Christian people could not turn their backs upon the great work. Ex-Gov. Dennison being called upon partially declined, giving as his reason that he had no set speech that would warrant his appearance before such an audience. He would not, however, give those present an opportunity to misconstrue his silence, if silence should be construed as not favoring the noble work of the Christian ladies before him. On the contrary, he felt the deepest interest in their work in this temperance movement. He thought that if good men and women did their whole duty God would care for the result, and he would earnestly recommend that the women carefully avoid any wrangling alliances with other temperance societies. More than all, he would pray that the women would keep out of the hands of the politicians. Gov. Dennison was followed by Hon. L. J. Critchfield, Mrs. Anson Brown, and others whose remarks were much of the same purport. The entire audience then knelt in silent prayer, after which the Chairman announced that he had some good tidings from Newark, Ohio. A hotel proprietor there had closed his bar-room for five years to come. This announcemant was received with applause, and after a few closing remarks from the Chairman and singing the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Randall, and the meeting broke up.

### *PENNSYLVANIA.*

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 2.—The ladies identified with the temperance movement in this city have taken a rest to-day, which has served to allay the excitement incident to the crusade. By Wednesday, at the furthest, some new developments in the war may be expected, which may not be an open attack upon the saloons, but one not far removed from it. The women are working quietly. They have not abandoned the field, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The campaign is to be vigorously pushed and an onslaught made. There are now two distinct parties in the field, one advocating an active and open attack, the other a more conciliatory and peaceable one by secret and public prayer. Mrs. French, who represents the former, has a plan of visiting the houses adjacent to the bar-rooms and there holding forth in songs and prayers. It is hardly likely that the saloons themselves will be visited, as the ladies do not relish the idea of running the gauntlet of insult and calumny. Mrs. Goff, the leader of the moderation party, is in favor of paying visits to the saloon-keepers and of attempting to induce them to abandon the traffic. The women have just completed a strong temperance organization in the Twenty-second Ward, and are now ready for business. The liquor-dealers of the Nineteenth Ward this morning convened in secret session for the purpose of forming an organization to baffle the temperance people. Steps were taken to press the matter of petitions for the repeal of the Local Option law, which will come up before the Legislature during the present session. Other protective measures were adopted. Mayor Stokely has signified his intention of not interfering with the women, unless the present movement is too strongly condemned by popular opinion. Prayer-meetings have been held in various quarters of the city, and will be continued daily.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN PITTSBURG.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PITTSBURG, March 2.—The Ladies' Temperance League held another meeting this afternoon, and finally perfected its organization by the election of permanent officers. The attendance was larger than that at any previous gathering, and there was more enthusiasm manifested. The officers chosen were all ladies, mostly the wives of prominent men. An effort was made to have resolutions of a political nature adopted, but it was unsuccessful. There were a number of short addresses, the ladies doing the greater part of the talking. The spirit of all was fervent in urging on the work just commenced. They might not be successful immediately, but perseverance and faith in God would insure ultimate victory. A gentleman created quite a sensation by saying that although he was not a wealthy man he would give bail for the first lady arrested, and pay her fine should one be imposed by the court. The President stated that a gentleman of means had expressed his willingness to furnish $1,000 in cash, if it were needed, to help the cause. Others, also, would give liberally. Rev. George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, was introduced, and stated that he had just returned from Harrisburg, where he had been engaged in the not very honorable occupation of lobbying. He was assured while there that the repeal of the Local Option law was "set up," and if the ladies wished to prevent it they must move promptly. A poorly-clad woman here arose, and in a choking voice told of her miseries as a drunkard's wife. Even now her husband was lying drunk in a low groggery, and her children were actually suffering for food. Her remarks had a visible effect on the large audience. No plan of campaign has yet been agreed upon. The league will hold another meeting on Thursday afternoon.

### *NEW-JERSEY.*

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN CAMDEN.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CAMDEN, N. J., March 2.—The temperance movement is taking a decisive attitude in this City, and, without doubt, before the week is ended, the raids upon the whisky establishments will be made by the Christian women. Yesterday, in all the churches, the temperance question received great attention, and at the Broadway Baptist Church a large mass-meeting was held. The organization for work is being effected quietly, but thoroughly, and the saloon-keepers as a consequence are somewhat alarmed over the prospect. A lively time is anticipated in the event of the praying bands commencing hostilities. The Camden Temperance Union is interested in the movement, and the crusade has been ordered through the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance. During the week the war will be waged in other towns in this region. The Pastors of the churches are heartily backing up the cause, especially Mr. J. S. Phelps, of the Broadway Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Dalley, of the Baptist Congregation. Prayer-meetings will be held daily this week in various parts of the city.

### *MASSACHUSETTS.*

A MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2.—A meeting in Mechanics' Hall, of this city, this evening, to inaugerate the new temperance movement, was attended by 2,000 persons, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were made by Dio Lewis and clergymen of the city.

The movement is meeting with general favor.

In the course of his remarks Dio Lewis recommended that three bands of praying women of seventy-five each be organized to-morrow morning, and the work begun in the afternoon, and said that to-night he would promise that in two weeks every grog shop would be closed, and the drinkers obliged to drink water or go dry, unless aided by physicians' prescriptions.

Mr. Lewis was much gratified at the success of the meeting, and is confident of a favorable result.

The clergymen of the city are to meet to-morrow morning to take action.

The women meet in the afternoon for organization.

### *IN THIS CITY.*

One of the principal topics of conversation in this City is that of temperance. It is discussed with zest in the hotels, in the bar-rooms, and on the streets. Whether the "women's movement" here will amount to anything or not, one thing is certain, and that is that the agitation of the question in the present quiet way will help to increase the ranks of the temperance army very materially. Among the temperance leaders all is activity. The work is spreading, and though, in the main, the movement has been so far confined to two or three churches in this City, already some of the leading divines have expressed a desire to do something for the cause, and, in order to arrive at a mutual understanding about the best course for the ministers to pursue, have in view a conference during the present week. The leading lights of the Order of the Sons of Temperance will meet for deliberation at Carmel Chapel to-night. What they propose to do is not known. Some of the liquor-dealers have organized a mutual society for self-protection, but among a majority of them one opinion seems to exist, and that is that the lack of any organized movement by the women so far is a plain indication that the female portion of the community are not willing to take hold of the "crusade" and prosecute it to any great extent. Speaking of the temperance movement out West, yesterday, a merchant remarked that he had received a letter from his agent in Ohio, who stated that business in some of the towns in that State was almost entirely suspended on account of the existing crusade against the liquor-sellers. In Newark and Mansfield, Ohio, nearly all the population had gone to preaching or to listen to the preaching of temperance. A. D. Fulton, Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance of Western New-York, writes that he has organized thirty-three temperance divisions within three months. Dr. Dio Lewis has promised to visit this City and address meetings here and in Brooklyn next week.

MEETING AT THE SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

A daily meeting for the promotion of the cause of religion and temperance was begun yesterday in the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church. Rev. William McDonald presided. The attendance was composed principally of ladies. After prayer and remarks by Rev. J. K. Inskip and the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Boole, many of the audience detailed their experiences of the evil results to be attributed to the use of strong drink. An earnest feeling of opposition to rum-selling seemed to pervade the assemblage. One old lady rose, and, in a subdued, trembling voice, said that in the Tombs and in Sing Sing were to-day confined miserable sinners who had brought misery upon themselves, and destitution and sorrow to their families and friends, by the use of the intoxicating cup. She testified her willingness to join in any movement that was prompted by the Holy Spirit which should be for the suppression of rum-selling in this great City. Another lady, attired in black, with tears in her eyes, implored the ladies to do something at once for the temperance cause. She had seen poverty and misery and wretchedness on every side produced by the curse of intemperance. She appealed to the ladies to do, if needs be, what their sisters out West were doing in behalf of the cause. She looked upon the crusade against liquor-dealing as emphatically a woman's mission. It was for Christian wives and mothers to do what the politicians had utterly failed to accomplish in the past. After remarks by others, Rev. W. H. Boole said that he could not approve of the women here going out and making any public demonstrations in behalf of the temperance cause until their hearts were fully imbued with the love of God. He advised all to pray earnestly that the blessing of the Almighty might descend upon them and prepare them for the work. Several ladies and gentlemen in attendance expressed their earnest sympathy for the movement and a desire to advance the cause of temperance. At 10 A. M. to-day another meeting will be held in the church.

MASS-MEETING AT CARMEL CHAPEL.

A mass-meeting of the advocates of temperance was held in Carmel Chapel, on the Bowery, last evening. The hall was crowded almost to suffocation, the audience being about equally divided between ladies and gentleman. Daniel Walpole, Worthy Patriarch of Fidelity Division presided, and the exercises consisted of singing and a temperance speech by Rev. W. C. Steel, after which an interesting tableau was presented for the edification of the assemblage. Rev. Mr. Steel in the course of his remarks said that to Harriet Beecher Stowe was due a large share of praise for the triumph of the anti-slavery sentiment in this country. To woman's influence was due many reforms in the land, and, if she were only determined to array herself for the fight, the spread of intemperance might be lessened in our midst. The speaker advised the young ladies to unite and form resolutions never to entertain gentlemen visitors who tasted the wine-cup. The example would be a good one, and would have an enduring effect. He said that the enemies of rum had heretofore resorted to forcible means to prevent the spread of intemperance, but they had failed to accomplish by this means what they sought. The most effective way to stay the monster was by earnest and constant prayer. He urged the ladies to prepare themselves for any part they might be called upon to perform in behalf of the movement in this City. Womans' tears and womans' prayers, he contended, would avail more in promoting the good cause than all the laws that could be enacted would accomplish. Mrs. Annie Disney, of Utica, N. Y., then detailed her experiences in visiting some of the liquor-saloons in that city, by which she had been enabled to do much good. She concluded by informing her audience that she thought the women here might be enabled to accomplish great results if they only went about their work in the right way, and trusted in God, the Ruler of us all, for success. A number of young men present signed the pledge, after which the meeting adjourned.

## *TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN BROADWAY.*

THREE PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED—THE EFFECTS OF "PARLOR ARTILLERY."

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred at the south-east corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, which resulted in the serious injury of three persons. At the time of the explosion Broadway was crowded with pedestrians, and the explosion, as may be readily imagined, caused the most intense excitement. It appears that the first floor of the building No. 900 Broadway, at the corner of Twentieth street, is occupied as a cloak and fur store by Mr. Emil Gere. Several weeks ago Mr. Gere let the show-window facing on Broadway to the Parlor Artillery Company for the exhibition and sale of a new toy in the shape of a mortar. The mortar is of brass, mounted on a metal base, and is fired by the explosion of a small cap containing a quantity of fulminating composition of great force. An India-rubber ball accompanies each mortar, and when placed in the mouth of the mortar, the force of the fulminating cap throws it to a considerable distance. It is pretended by the inventor and the proprietors of this toy that the use of it is entirely harmless; but the sequel shows a very different state of affairs.

Yesterday there were in the show-window of the building alluded to above a large number of the toys, and three large boxes of the fulminating caps. Each of these boxes contained twelve gross of smaller boxes, and each of the latter contained 150 caps, making a total number of 77,600 caps in the window. Shortly before 4 o'clock, Mr. Gere went out to attend to some business, leaving Charles Newton, aged twenty-four, of No. 219 Forsyth street, who represented the Parlor Artillery Company as their agent, alone in the store. A few minutes after he left a terrific explosion startled all in the neighborhood, and a volume of dense white smoke was seen issuing from the show-window of the store. Patrolman Paddock, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was standing at the corner of Nineteenth street, heard the explosion, and hurried to the spot. When he reached the store young Newton was standing in the doorway, a piteous spectacle. His head, face, and arms were covered with cuts and bruises, from which the blood flowed freely. His clothing was torn to shreds. He was scarcely conscious, and when questioned as to the cause of the explosion, could not give any intelligible answer.

On the sidewalk in front of the store, almost covered with broken glass, splinters of wood, &c., were found Mrs. J. M. Ewen, of No. 23 East Forty-fourth street, and Miss R. G. Dunn, aged sixteen, of No. 23 West Thirtieth street. They had been stunned by the force of the explosion while passing the store, and thrown down with great violence. They were also badly cut and bruised by fragments of glass and splinters. The injured persons were assisted by a number of policemen and firemen, who had quickly arrived at the scene, to a neighboring drug store, where their wounds were dressed. The ladies were conveyed to their homes.

Newton was found to be so badly injured that an ambulance was summoned by telegraph, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The damage done to the building will amount to probably $3,000. The windows fronting on Broadway, and also the side windows on Twentieth street, were completely blown out and demolished. The ceiling of the store was badly cracked and broken, and in the immediate vicinity of the window the floor of the second story is ripped up in several places. The building belongs to Peter Goelet, and the upper floors are unoccupied. The loss to the stock of Mr. Emil Gere is estimated at $2,500.

The Parlor Artillery Company, of which Geo. W. Walker is President, also have an establishment at No. 131 Broadway, where it is said that immense quantities of these fulminating caps are stored. The loss of the company is estimated at $500. The cause of the explosion cannot at present be ascertained, but it is supposed that Newton had been arranging the goods in the window, dropped a box of the caps, which exploded, and the rest of the boxes followed. The force of the explosion was so great as to crack a pane of plate-glass in the window of Lord & Taylor's establishment immediately opposite, a distance of over sixty feet.

## *THE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.*

CONDITION OF THE SURVIVORS—SEARCH FOR THE BODIES.

LONDON, Ontario, March 2.—All the injured survivors of the burned passenger car lying in this city and at Komoka are progressing favorably. Coroner Flock left to-day at 1 o'clock for Komoka, to commence the taking of evidence. Among the burned remains there is a face that is perfectly recognizable as that of one of the unfortunate young ladies. A locket she wore was found on the neck in good preservation. Last night eight coffins left this city for Komoka station. Yesterday afternoon, in searching among the wreck, a number of gold nuggets were found, supposed to be melted jewelry; also, two gold watches, which have been identified. After seven corpses had been identified, a number were still left, and it was supposed that one or two others had gone. Two gentlemen at Petrolia are reported still missing, and they were understood to be on the train. Hope is indulged, however, that they will soon turn up.

Mr. Breathwick, of London, who was among the injured, is reported to be sinking fast, and the doctors have no hopes of his recovery. Mr. Hay, of Toronto, is reported worse. The others at Komoka are doing well. Among the injured brought to London was [illegible], of Watford, the most serious case; [illegible] is doing well. The rest will recover.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *SPAIN.*

REPORTED SURRENDER OF BILBOA—EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

BAYONNE, March 2.—A dispatch has been received by the Carlist Junta here, reporting that Bilboa has surrendered to the Royalists.

It is said that one church, several banks, and seventeen private houses have been destroyed by the bombardment of the city.

SURPRISE OF A REPUBLICAN CAMP.

BAYONNE, March 2.—Five thousand Republicans, who were encamped near the village of Somorrostro, fifteen miles north-west of Bilboa, were surprised by the Carlists, and a bloody engagement took place, in which 1,000 of the former were killed. The remainder took to flight, and were closely pursued by the Royalists. All of them were either captured or drowned in an attempt to cross a river in the way of their retreat.

GOVERNMENT LOSSES AT SOMORROSTRO.

MADRID, March 2.—The official reports of the battle on the heights of Somorrostro admit that the Government troops lost 800 in killed and wounded.

Subscriptions are being raised here for aid to the wounded. The merchants of this city and the provincial deputations offer the Government men and money.

Gen. Pavia to-day reviewed 5,000 troops of the reserve.

It is reported that the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, is visiting the camp of Don Carlos *incognito*.

THE REPUBLICAN FORCES.

MADRID, March 2.—Gen. Loma's force will embark at San Sebastian for Santander, where it will be joined with the troops under Gen. Moriones.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 2.—The appointment is officially announced of the Earl of Pembroke to be Under Secretary for the War Department, and of the Earl of Rossyn to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

A CANNON BURST AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED IN FIRING A SALUTE ON THE VERDICT.

LONDON, March 2.—Salutes were fired on Saturday in several places on the receipt of the news of the verdict in the Tichborne case. At Wardour Wiltshire a cannon burst and several persons were killed and wounded.

Some Democratic journals deplore the verdict, denounce Chief Justice Cockburn for unfairness in the conduct of the trial, and quote against him the criticisms of Mr. Caleb Cushing in his recent book on the Geneva arbitration.

### *THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.*

ACTION OF HIS COUNSEL—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE VERDICT.

LONDON, March 2.—It is stated that if the application of Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimant, for a new trial, is refused, he will make an appeal to the House of Lords on behalf of his client.

The morning journals approve the verdict given against the claimant.

### *BOILER EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.*

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Blackburn, Lancashire, brings intelligence of a terrible boiler explosion, causing a startling loss of life, in that town to-day. Twenty persons were instantly killed and thirty injured. Many of the wounded are very badly hurt, and it is believed some of them will die.

### *FRANCE.*

ELECTION OF LEDRU ROLLIN TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 2.—M. Ledru Rollin has been elected to the National Assembly from the Department of Voucluse to fill a vacancy. He received a majority of 3,000 votes over his opponent.

ILLNESS OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, March 2.—It is reported that the Count de Chambord is seriously ill.

### *ASHANTEE WAR.*

RUMORS IN LONDON REGARDING THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 2.—Rumors of a very bad nature in regard to the Ashantee expedition are current in the city, but they can be traced to no trustworthy source.

### *THE INDIAN FAMINE.*

OVER A MILLION OF PEOPLE STARVING TO DEATH.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch has been received at the Indian Office from Hon. George Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, giving a most alarming report of the condition of the people in that presidency. He says fully 1,070,000 persons are starving to death in the districts affected by the famine, and that all the poorer classes are beginning to feel the want of food.

### *WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.*

FIFTEEN OF A CREW WASHED FROM THE RIGGING OF A BARK—FOUR LIFE-STATION MEN DROWNED.

LONDON, March 2.—The bark Grace Darling went ashore on the Scottish coast, near Aberdeen, during the late gales, and became a wreck. The crew took to the rigging, but fifteen of them were washed off and drowned before help could be sent. Four men belonging to the life-saving station, who went to the rescue of the wrecked men, also lost their lives by the swamping of their boat.

### *CUBA.*

VOLUNTEERS SENT TO THE FIELD—INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

HAVANA, March 2.—A detachment of 300 volunteers, the first mobilized since the Captain General's decrees were issued, went to the Cinco Villas district to-day for active service in the field. Two thousand more leave to-night for Puerto Principe.

The Governor of Sagua la Grande announces the defeat and dispersion of an insurgent force at Muleacita, near San Domingo, within two days after its appearance.

The United States frigate Wabash and dispatch-boats Pinta and Dispatch have arrived in the harbor.

The steamer Crescent City, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

### *THE STEAMER EDGAR STUART.*

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The filibuster steamer Edgar Stuart, having completed her repairs, made a trial trip down the bay, returning at [illegible] this evening. [illegible]

# STREET-CLEANING.

## THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN W. AMBROSE—THE QUESTION OF EXPENSES—THE MOST ECONOMICAL SYSTEM YET DEVISED—CHARLICK CONTRADICTED.

The inquiry instituted by the Committee of the Legislature on Cities into the abuses connected with the Street-cleaning Department resumed its session yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The evidence adduced was mainly of a cumulative character, and, regarded as a detailed statement of the probable expense of conducting the cleaning of the streets, was entirely at variance with the carefully prepared estimate of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The principal feature of the day's proceedings was the examination of Mr. John W. Ambrose, the most thoughtful and intelligent expert in street-cleaning in this City. From a thoroughly non-partisan and independent stand-point, Mr. Ambrose stated that he had extensive acquaintance with the business, and was clearly capable of forming an opinion respecting the general management of the department. He considered that the entire expense of placing the streets of the City in a proper sanitary condition should not exceed $750,000, and under a judicious supervision it could not, on any account, approximate the appropriation of $1,000,000. The appended report, which will be found of marked interest, gives a clear statement of the entire cost of "running" the department, and while in some particulars the suggestions advanced may be capable of improvement, it will be admitted that the system is vastly superior to that at present in use. Mr. Ambrose favors the idea of intrusting the conduct of the department to the Board of Health, on the supposition that both departments were intimately connected; and while he believes that the contract system had many advantages, he considers that its restoration would be the greatest infliction that would befall the City. The evidence already elicited has demonstrated the inefficiency of the present administration, and it hardly needed to recall the expression of Charlick to convince the general public that, under the present régime, it was impossible to stop the leaks of the City Government.

### THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the commencement of yesterday's proceedings Gen. Barlow announced that there was a great indisposition shown on the part of the witnesses in the employ of the City Government to attend, and he cited the case of Capt. Hyatt, where a $10 bill was offered for the non-service of the summons.

### TESTIMONY OF A CONTRACTOR.

Robert Foster, a contractor, stated that in the year 1873 he dumped City stuff on the dumps in the East River, and paid a certain amount for every load deposited. The payment was represented by tickets, which were taken to the Central Office, in Mulberry street, and which he redeemed by payment of twelve and a half cents a ticket. The money he paid to Mr. McCorkle, and he thought in all it might have reached $150. He generally paid for the stuff he deposited on the scows, except in the early morning when he deposited matter there before any of the City men had arrived on the dock. He did not consider this an imposition, because he could not afford to let his stuff remain there all day, as his time was precious. Possibly he delivered 1,000 cubic yards, 900 cubic yards of which he paid for, and the remainder was delivered before any one came on the dock. For the year 1873, he supposed the amount he paid into headquarters was $150, but in this way he never kept any memorandum of it. The tickets that he redeemed to the amount of $150 he could not say belonged to the City, but they were frequently brought to his house, and he redeemed them without knowing from whom they came. Thomas Baldwin, Jacob Wynans, and James Mulry were briefly examined, but their testimony did not adduce anything material. David L. Robbins testified that if he had the contract of the "trimming" department of the scows, he could make a saving to the City of $5 a week on each trimmer.

### EVIDENCE OF JOHN W. AMBROSE.

John W. Ambrose testified: I am a general contractor and have had a large experience in connection with the Street-cleaning Department of this City. I have had a practical experience as foreman and dumping inspector in several wards. I have combined, when in the department, the duties now devolving on four foremen, and I have done that duty effectually. I am also familiar with the management of the Scow Department in its various details.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the possibility of separating the manure from the general stuff. It appears that in 1873, no separation was made. Will you be good enough to state your views as to the economy of such a separation, and the benefit which might be derived from this source? A.—As to the separation of the manure with the view of selling it as manure, I don't think it would be of any advantage to the department, except that the ashes separated from it would be available for filling purposes. The ashes and garbage could be separated at the dumping board. I have done it myself in a small way. You can do it by putting a screen on the dumping board. The garbage would not be of much use for the first year, because it would take all the energies of the department to organize the matter.

Q.—I understand you to say that by screens you can separate the ashes, which would leave the bones, rags, and other matters, which could be sold in different lots so as to realize a revenue. Can you form an estimate as to what would be made after the ashes had gone through? A.—If enough was realized from them to pay the expenses of separating them it would be about as much as would be made. Then you would have the ashes perfectly available for filling-up purposes. I would contract myself, and give a guarantee of $30,000, to find a place for the ashes, at the same time paying fifteen cents a cubic yard. There would be substantially $100,000 for the ashes after it was separated.

Q.—Now, your practical experience of the Street-cleaning Bureau is that if there were economy and management, this result would be attained? A.—Certainly; there is no doubt of it. Then there is another advantage: Nobody—the Board of Health or any other body—could object to coal ashes for filling-up purposes, and it could be used with great benefit in the up-town districts. In my opinion, it is the only way in which the Harlem flats can be improved.

Q.—Holding the opinion you do as to the present management of the Street-cleaning Bureau, it is not economical or judicious? A.—I think the conclusion is fairly warrantable that the present department could be readily improved upon.

The witness was further examined as to the returns of the Inspector of the Street-cleaning Department, as to 1,100,000 loads of rubbish having been removed from the City. He said, in reply to Gen. Barlow, that the term "load" was very indefinite, but that it should contain a cubic yard, and that no matter how thoroughly the streets might be cleaned, they would not furnish more than 750,000 cubic yards. If the inspector paid for the removal of 1,100,000 loads (each of which should not contain less than a cubic yard) he has paid for 350,000 more than he should have done. The witness also controverted Capt. Thorne's statement that the manure measured less on the scows when emptied than in the carts, inasmuch as it was loosened by the dumping and had not time to settle. He did not think Capt. Thorne's explanation correct in this respect.

Q.—Does not the discrepancy between the scow returns and the measurement of the loads indicate that the inspector dishonestly charged the City more than he dumped, or received for a load that which was less than a load? A.—It does.

Q.—If a convenient place could not be procured for dumping, what would be the best way of disposing of this stuff so as to most advantage the City? A.—If I could not get a place to dump it I would, of course, take it out to sea. I have done this for five cents a yard, and I have got more than five cents a yard. If the matter were properly organized, and the proper amount of work were got from the men, I think it could be done for four cents.

Q.—It is suggested that the increased haulage from Mr. Charlick's property to where it might be dumped at sea, would be so great that the process would not be an economical one for the City. What is your judgment? A.—The City has two tugs, as Mr. Brown had, and the only additional expense that need be incurred would be a trifle greater consumption of coals—about five tons a month.

Q.—In the Summer of 1873, the department carried some 61,000 cubic yards to Newtown Creek, and carted it back to Mr. Charlick's at an expense of from twenty-five to thirty-one cents for unloading. We were told that was the most economical way in which it could be disposed of. I understand you to say that it might be carried down the bay and thrown overboard for from four to five cents per cubic yard? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, the way in which it was disposed of was six times as expensive? A.—Yes.

The witness, in reply to some further questions, said there was very little probable danger of a scow being lost by taking it out to sea in the Summer months, the only time when it was necessary to do so, and that he would prefer to risk the loss of an occasional scow than take them to places where they were continually grounding, and getting warped and strained. The objection to taking the scows down the bay amounted, he said, to practically nothing, and he was of opinion that taking the stuff over to Mr. Charlick's property was an exceedingly bad bargain for the City. He was receiving some of the stuff in 1873, and was unloading part of it at an expense of six cents a yard, and part of it for nothing at all. He would have taken 50,000 loads more than he got.

Q.—They sent over to Mr. Charlick between June and November some 30,000 yards; would you have taken that? A.—I would have taken the whole of that if I had been solicited to do so.

Q.—Have you an idea of how many ash-carts were used in any of the wards in 1873 for the removal of ashes? A.—According to the testimony, I think they said 830 carts, but to get a day's work out of the men I could only use 500.

[illegible]

Q.—[illegible] sweeping per load in different months, which you will see herein THE TIMES of to-day, [hands paper to witness?] From Jan. 1, 1873, to July 1, 1873, the cost of labor per man per day was $1 75, and from July 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1873, it was $2. Yet the cost per load for sweeping varies in this way: March 86 cents, April 34, May 59, June 84, July 96, August 85, September $1 14, October $1 11, November 66, December 36. Can you account for these variations? A.—The expense of sweeping the dirt together after the Spring sweeping is completed should not vary at all. If the Winter is fair the Spring cleaning ought to be done in six days, and ought to be through before the 1st of April. The cost per load in September, which, according to that estimate, is $1 14, should not exceed what it did in April, when it was at the lowest figure, or thirty-four cents.

Q.—Then, in your judgment, they paid eighty cents a cubic yard too much? A.—I think so.

Q.—The price paid in September shows that a man could not have swept more than two cubic yards in any day. Is not that too little? A.—I cannot see how a man could occupy himself at sweeping two cart-loads during an entire day. I never saw the streets in such a condition that a man could not sweep four cubic yards. Any man could keep a cart employed for half a day—that is, sweep five cubic yards.

To the Chairman—I think a man could sweep ten cubic yards. I think thirty-four cents, if the City is cleaned twice a week, is a fair figure for gathering up the dirt. You cannot have a thoroughly clean condition of the City unless the streets are cleaned every day. I maintain that the whole City should be cleaned daily, and I am satisfied that the present amount of $1,000,000 is sufficient for the purpose, but I base my statement on the supposition that a proper department is to be organized. The thing has been done in such a miserably wretched way that an able man will not go into the work. The department should be organized the same way as the Police or the Fire Department. The men should be sworn, be paid a regular salary, and not be liable to removal in the absence of a charge preferred against them, and without that charge being thoroughly investigated.

Q.—What is your judgment about the cleaning of the City in the past year? A.—It is my judgment that the work will never be done efficiently by the Police Department, which is essentially a political body. The Board of Health is the body to manage that work. They are responsible for the cleanliness of the City, and at present all they can do is complain and growl, and throw the blame on the Police Department. They should employ practical men, and would want to have an executive head. I don't say that the work could be done much better if they employed men as under the present system. The best labor in the country could be got under the system which I mention, and I maintain, no matter what may be said to the contrary, that 700 men, receiving $500 a year each, could do the work perfectly, leaving a large margin to be expended in other directions.

To Mr. Fish—I would prefer the Board of Health to the contract system, and I would consider it a public calamity to bring back the contract system.

The Chairman—The Legislature could remedy that defect.

Witness—The only ordinance which the Police can enforce is that against throwing ashes and garbage into the streets, and I myself have counted in twenty-four hours 14,000 violations of that ordinance, when there were only two arrests made. The witness estimated the cost of removing the snow from Broadway, Fifth avenue, and some others of the principal thoroughfares at $1,000,000 when the Winters were not of exceptional severity. This Winter, he said, it would not cost nearly so much, and last year it would cost a great deal more. He estimated that under a perfectly organized system, the cost of new carts, sweeping-machines, horses and harness, fifteen new scows, and two new tug-boats would be $300,000. He was examined as to the returns of expenditure furnished by the department for repairs and other matters, and his calculation in almost every instance was that the cost was too great.

### TESTIMONY OF JAMES J. WINANS.

Mr. James J. Winans was the next witness examined. He deposed that in 1873 he had charge of the New-Jersey scows. He received that year for the dumping of private stuff on those scows $2,200. There were only two dumps.

Q.—What did you do with the $2,200 you received? A.—I returned it to the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Q.—The whole of it? A.—Not the whole of it.

Q.—Is there any part of the receipts of 1873 that you did not return? A.—I returned about $1,400.

Q.—What has become of the other $800? Has not the whole of it, or some part of it, been paid to some officer of the Street-cleaning Committee of the City of New-York? No answer.

Q.—You say you received $2,200; you returned $1,400; what became of the other $800? We are bound to have an answer. A.—I have paid Capt. Thorne some money.

Q.—How much did you pay Capt. Thorne? A.—That is more than I can tell.

Q.—Have you not paid him the whole of it? A.—Well, I could not say.

Q.—Don't you know that you paid him the whole of it? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Don't you know that you paid him half of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much more? A.—I think I paid him $600.

Q.—What have you done with the other $200? A.—I cannot say that I had $800.

The witness was pressed at length on this point, but failed to give a satisfactory answer. In most instances he did not reply to the question at all; in another he said he may have paid the money to Capt. Thorne; then he spoke of other expenses, but failed to tell what they were; he denied that he had put a cent in his own pocket, and increased the amount for which he was unable to account to $225 by lessening in a corresponding degree the amount which he had paid into the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Q.—What did you do with the $125? A.—That would take some time to study out.

Q.—You have had since Saturday to study it out. Have you brought your books and papers with you? No answer.

Q.—Now, is it not the best of your belief that all you did not pay into the Treasury of the New-Jersey Central Railroad went to Capt. Thorne? A.—I think it did.

Q.—Now, how often did you pay Capt. Thorne? A.—There was no set time.

Q.—How often does he come for the money? A.—I have seen him at different times.

Q.—What is the general proportion that Capt. Thorne gets? No reply.

Q.—You divided with Mr. Brown on the idea that the Jersey Railroad owned the scows, and that he owned the dumps? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now the City owns the dumps, and do you not deal with it on the same terms? A.—When Capt. Thorne first took possession he would have nothing to do with it.

Q.—When did he fall from grace? Don't you continue the arrangement with Brown and give one-half to the owner of the dumps? A.—Not one-half; there is no arrangement.

Q.—You were willing to give Brown one-half the receipts of the private stuff because he controlled the dumps. If the City controlled them instead, would you not give it one-half? A.—I don't know that I would.

Q.—You have no fixed rate of dividing with the City and Capt. Thorne? A.—I have no fixed rate.

Q.—You pay Capt. Thorne for what the City has done for you? A.—Yes, for the use of the dumps.

Q.—He ought to have paid that money into the City Treasury, and may have done it, so far as you know? A.—He may have, so far as I know.

Q.—Did you not suppose that he paid it to the City Treasury? A.—I did not form an opinion of it at all.

Q.—If you had received money for what your principal had done, would you not have paid it into the treasury of the New-Jersey Central Railroad? A.—I would.

Q.—You swear all you received in 1873 was $2,200? A.—Yes.

Q.—If the Inspectors said they collected more money and paid it to you, they would not be telling the truth? A.—They would not.

Q.—Do you keep an account of what you pay out? A.—Yes.

Q.—And what you receive? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you keep an account of what you pay to Capt. Thorne? A.—I keep a memorandum in a book.

Q.—Where is the book in which it is? A.—At home.

Q.—Why did you not bring it? A.—I did not think it would be called for.

Q.—Did you not see that your subpœna required you to bring your books and accounts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then what do you mean by saying that you thought it would not be called for when you read the subpœna? No answer.

Q.—Were you telling the truth when you said that you had a book at home with the amount paid to Capt. Thorne in it? No answer.

The question was repeated several times, but the witness did not reply.

Q.—Have you a book at home with any of the payments you made to Capt. Thorne? A.—I don't know that I have.

After further examination the witness admitted that his statement that he had a book at home containing an entry of the payments to Capt. Thorne was incorrect, and that all the memoranda he had on the subject was what he had in his head. When asked why he did not make a memorandum of the payments to Capt. Thorne, he said it was because he thought they were presents.

### A WITNESS RECALLED.

Mr. John D. Crimmins was recalled and examined as to payments which he had made to the Street-Cleaning Department. On the 26th December, 1873, he paid $561, of which the sum of $513 13 was for dumping on the City scows. In 1873 he paid $920 20 filling. He did not pay anything since the beginning of the present year.

### TESTIMONY OF ANTHONY SAFFER.

Anthony Saffer, being sworn, testified: I am in the marble manufacturing business. We have disposed of our refuse stuff by having our own cartmen to carry it away. It was generally dumped at the dumps, foot of Corlears street, or at the dumps between Rivington and Stanton street. We also dumped some of it at the foot of Fifth street, East River. We were authorized to dump there by tickets which we purchased from the bureau. We generally paid in cash for the tickets. When we delivered a load at the dumps we handed a ticket to the dump inspector.

Q.—Did you ever have a system of giving your own tickets, signed with your own name, and of redeeming them afterward? A.—Yes. I do not know who redeemed them. I did not do it. I think my brother, J. J. Saffer, redeemed them. We dumped at the Rivington and Stanton street dumps from twelve to fifteen loads per month last year. I knew of the firm of Maxwell & Dougherty. They made about the same amount of stuff as we did, and dumped, I think, at Rivington street.

### EVIDENCE OF A DEPUTY WITNESS.

August Enrich, representing Mr. Alex. Stein, was next called upon to testify. He said: I am a scroll-sawyer in the employ of Mr. Stein. Mr. Stein's establishment produced large quantities of refuse and ashes from the boiler furnaces. The City scavengers [illegible] take it away. They take about four loads per month. Mr. Stein pays them to take it away. I don't know who he pays it to. He pays it himself.

The witness was dismissed with instructions from Gen. Barlow to say to Mr. Stein that when he is subpœnaed by the Legislature of this State to appear before its committee, he will be consulting his own interests to appear personally in response, and not to deputize the matter to any one.

### WHAT A DUMP INSPECTOR KNOWS.

George S. Dinkelmeyer testified that he is a dump inspector in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau; was appointed Sept. 29, 1873, and assigned to foot of Forty-sixth street, East River; is at the dump all day, as long as carts are running; can judge whether they are all in by the rounds they have to make.

Q.—Considerable "private stuff" goes to your dump, does it not? A.—Not very much. I don't know that I ever received a load.

Q.—You keep tally of the number of loads of all stuff that comes? A.—Only of ashes; that's all. I don't receive any private stuff. Capt. Thorne told me not to receive any stuff from private carts. None has been put on the dump, unless it has been done at night. Mr. Crimmins has not dumped there to my knowledge, neither have Foster & Holland; it would be my duty to know it, if they did. I don't think I should be doing my duty if they were dumping there without my knowledge.

Q.—Do not the "trimmers" pick out a large quantity of rags, bones, and such things at the dumps? A.—They pick out a little, but not much that I could see.

Q.—They are in the habit of picking it? A.—When they are trimming they pick out a little; about a barrelful a month, or a barrel and a half; three or four boys do the coal-picking; once in a while the trimmers pick out a barrelful of rags and bones; I have not seen a barrelful since I have been there; it is my duty to keep my eye skinned about the dumps.

### A SECOND THOUGHT.

Mr. Winans returned to the committee-room and stated to Gen. Barlow: To the best of my recollection since I left the witness stand I think I paid $800.

Q.—Who did you pay it to? A.—To Capt. Thorne.

Q.—You desire to state that, having refreshed your recollection, you paid $800 to Capt. Thorne? A.—Yes, Sir.

### AN OFFICER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH TESTIFIES.

Dr. W. De F. Day testified: I am a physician, and am Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health; was appointed June 17, 1873. The general system of inspection of streets in 1873 required the inspectors to make weekly reports to the Superintendent of the condition of the streets. These reports were then consolidated, and the consolidated report was submitted to the Board of Police at its weekly meeting. The City was divided into twenty districts. The district generally comprised a ward, but sometimes more than one ward. The reports were forwarded to the Board of Health, and then referred to the Sanitary Committee, and by them referred to the Board of Police.

In response to a request of Gen. Barlow, Dr. Day then read a number of the weekly reports of district inspectors, as embodied in the consolidated reports, the general tone of them being that the districts were in fair condition, excepting certain designated streets. The reports read were considered fair examples of the average, and were for the weeks ending July 26 and Sept. 27, 1873. At times the reports were very severe.

Q.—You have had as large an opportunity as any man to judge whether the streets were kept properly cleaned in the latter part of 1873? A.—I think so.

Q.—Do you think the streets have been properly cleaned during that period? A.—The City never was properly cleaned at any one time. There were portions always pretty well cleaned; for example, the avenues and Broadway. When complaints were sent in by our inspectors we always notified the Police Board, and I must say they always went promptly to work to remedy the evil complained of. But in order to do it they generally withdrew men from other parts of the City, and the consequence was that the parts from which they withdrew these men suffered proportionately. I am speaking of street-sweeping and removal of sweepings, not of the removal of ashes and garbage.

Q.—Was the removal of ashes and garbage well done? A.—It was done badly, as badly as it could be almost.

Q.—You think it was done imperfectly? A.—I don't think it could be done worse. Of course I gather my views largely from the reports of the inspectors, but I was about a great deal also.

Q.—Have you ever observed the general character of the laborers employed, as to physical power and ability to do a day's work? A.—I have always had the impression that they were not proper men as a class, and that they were taking a little gentle exercise for their health when they were at work. They were generally aged and infirm, and their actions always very deliberate. I should not employ such a class of men to do my private work unless I was disposed to do it as an act of charity.

### HOW A PRIVATE FIRM PAID THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

Paul Kessenberg, employed in the saw mill of Brumhorst & Co., Catharine street, testified: We make ashes and cinders in our boiler furnaces, which are taken away by the Street-cleaning Bureau's cartmen. We pay seventy-five cents a week, and they take away about two barrels full a week. We pay it to the cartman himself. Under the old system we paid the contractor who had the contract to clean the streets. When first the Police Board took charge we had difficulty in getting the stuff taken away. I went to the Eleventh and Seventh Precinct Stations about it, but they didn't do anything. After a while we said we would pay to have it taken away, and they have taken it regularly since.

Thomas Fealy testified: I am a contractor for regulating and grading streets. I take contracts to dig cellars, &c. I dump considerable stuff in my business. Have never dumped any stuff on scows, but use it for filling in.

### CHARLICK GETTING SCARED.

At this stage, the list of witnesses being exhausted, Mr. Charlick appeared and asked whether the committee would concede the Police Board the privilege of recalling and cross-examining some of the witnesses who had already testified. Mr. Eastman stated that Mr. Charlick might have them recalled.

The committee then adjourned until Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

## "CALE" GUNNION SENT TO STATE PRISON FOR TEN YEARS.

Caleb Gunnion, alias Thomas Moore, jointly indicted with Thomas Brennan and John Mulhave, for burglary in the first degree, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday and pleaded guilty to an attempt. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 24th of February the cloth store of John Martin, at No. 534 Third avenue, was broken into. Officer Walsh, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who happened to pass during the operation, saw three men of suspicious appearance leave the hallway of Martin's premises and run away. The officer pursued one of the men, who dropped a "jimmy" in his flight, and arrested him at Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue. On being taken to the station-house the prisoner, who gave the name of Thos. Moore, was identified as the somewhat notorious "Cale" Gunnion, whom John T. Irving, in his celebrated "confession," tried to implicate in the Nathan murder. The "jimmy" thrown away by Gunnion was found to correspond with the marks on the door of Mr. Martin's premises. The officer arrested Brennan and Mulhave next morning, whom he said he identified as the man seen by him in Gunnion's company on the previous night. Judge Sutherland sentenced Gunnion to the full penalty—ten years in State Prison. Thomas Brennan and John Mulhave were then placed on trial, and the facts as stated above were testified to. Counsel for the prisoners admitted the burglary, but denied that the prisoners were the men seen in the company of Gunnion. A long array of witnesses who were examined to prove an *alibi*, and testify to good character, were subjected to a severe cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. After all the evidence in the case had been taken the court adjourned until to-day.

## TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING FOR MURDER.

A session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Brady on the bench, was again consumed in the effort to obtain a jury in the case of James C. King, charged with the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil. Two additional jurors—Francis Daw, No. 27 Park avenue, and Frederick Link, No. 312 West Thirty-fourth street—were obtained, making ten jurors in all now sworn in. As heretofore on the trial, the objections to those rejected as jurors were preconceived opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, prejudice against the death penalty, and the defense of insanity. The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

## AN IMPORTANT WITNESS WANTED.

In addition to the other achievements of Harmon Ledendorf, better known as "Dutch Harmon," who was arrested on Sunday night on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Schweich, the Hudson River Railroad watchman, already recorded in THE TIMES, is the robbery of the sloop Charles Smith, commanded by Capt. Church, about two years and six months ago. Harmon was fully identified by the Captain as the perpetrator of the offense, and while confined in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house contrived to make his escape. Assistant District Attorney Allen is very anxious to communicate with Capt. Church, and will be happy to receive any information of his present whereabouts.

## THE LESLIE WILL CASE.

The hearing of the Leslie will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Medical experts were examined on behalf of the contestants to prove that the decedant was afflicted with softening of the brain, and died of that disease. They said that his pulse was excited, that he wandered from his subject while speaking, complained of want of sleep, and exhibited a nervous disease which they considered as indicative of a diseased brain.

## MUTINY.

Alexander Lockhart, Cornelius McCarty, Edward Doherty, Denis Shields, Wm. McGrath, John Simson, Morris Reilly, and Morris Flemming, sailors of the steam-ship City of Mexico, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having refused to perform their duty while on a voyage from Havana to this port. They were held for examination.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION—March 2.

### SENATE.

CHICAGO SENTIMENT ON THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange against any further issue of paper money, and stating that the action of the Illinois Senators in advocating the increase of such money was based on misapprehension. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In presenting the petition Mr. SHERMAN said it was also signed by seventy-five leading merchants of Chicago, representing $60,000,000 capital.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said he had nothing to say against the character of the men signing the resolutions, as they were all respectable merchants, but he would say that the meeting at which they were adopted was composed of ten men, and they had been going around for the last ten days procuring signatures of business men to the resolution. The grocers of Chicago had an organization which they called the Merchants' Exchange, and it was members of this body who adopted the resolutions. The meeting did not represent the business men of Chicago, as the Board of Trade of that city was composed of 1,626 men. He (Mr. Logan) had received a letter from one of the signers stating that his name was there without his authority.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition signed by Potter Palmer, Samuel J. Walker, B. F. Allen, H. O. Stone, J. Young Scammon, and Peter Schultz, of Chicago, asking for an increase in the volume of the paper currency. He said these six men had done more to build up the City of Chicago than any other persons there. He also presented petitions of a similar nature from the Mayor and the majority of the Board of Aldermen of that city, 100 leading business firms, and 311 prominent merchants; another signed by 100 manufacturers and business men, another signed by 480 respectable citizens, another signed by 3,860 business men and small traders, and a final one signed by all the merchants of Evanston, a city near Chicago, all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

PENSIONS ASKED BY LADIES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of ladies of New-York, setting forth the services rendered by them during the war, and asking for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE JEFFERSON STATUE.

The bill reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a few days ago, in relation to removing the bronze statue of Jefferson from the grounds at the Executive Mansion to the old hall of the House of Representatives, was taken up and passed.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

The Chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee of South Carolina, in reply to allegations in the resolutions of the Tax-payers' Convention in regard to excessive taxation imposed by the State of South Carolina. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE ALCOHOL COMMISSION.

The bill in regard to the appointment of a commission to investigate into the alcoholic liquor traffic was taken up, and Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, spoke in favor of its passage. The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The unfinished business being the House bill in regard to the Centennial Exhibition—

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said there was no doubt the centennial anniversary of American independence would be celebrated in a brilliant manner whether this exhibition be held or not. The event would be celebrated in every hamlet, village, and town from Canada to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean, by the ringing of bells and sound of cannon. Any local exhibition, even if it should be under the auspices of the Government of the United States, would dwindle into insignificance compared to the celebration carried on by the people of the whole country. He would pay tribute to the zeal with which the Senators from Pennsylvania had pressed this matter upon the Senate. He argued that the National Treasury was not in a condition to appropriate money for this purpose. Unless very great economy be exercised in making the appropriations there must be increased taxation. His friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) had said on the floor of the Senate that $3,000,000 from the National Government would be sufficient. Mr. Sargent then quoted from speeches of Senators and Representatives, made when the matter was first before Congress, to show that it was then declared that no money would be asked of the Federal Government, but that private individuals would take all the stock. They asked Congress to put its hands into the Treasury, and take out $3,000,000 to pay for the exhibition, while the city and State proposed to build with the one and a half millions they had appropriated a memorial hall to be permanently set aside for the benefit of the City and State. Such a request on the part of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia was selfish. He regretted that the Centennial anniversary would take place in 1876, when a Presidential campaign would be going on and the minds of men would be inflamed. Foreign powers would be invited to come here and hear characters damaged. They would realize the scenes portrayed by Dickens in *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the centennial should be celebrated and an exhibition held, but it should be national in its character. He therefore moved to strike out the provision authorizing the President, in the name of the United States, to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition, and insert therefor a provision authorizing the President to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governors of each one of the United States to be represented and take part in the National Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia.

Mr. MORRILL said: If we were to have an international exhibition it should be held in New-York, where the representatives of other Governments would be introduced to our country in one of the most magnificent bays of the world. In that City the accommodations would be sufficient for the crowd, while in Philadelphia an attendance of 5,000 persons would exhaust its hotel accommodations. An international exhibition, to be a success, should have at least 10,000 visitors every day. He thought this celebration has been so managed by Pennsylvania that the whole of the loss, if any, would fall on the Government of the United States. When money should be contributed from the National Treasury he would insist that the money from other sources should be on the same footing and subject to the same profit and loss as that of the Federal Government.

Mr. SHERMAN said if Congress should now change the character of the exhibition the effect would be to release the subscriptions already made, including the million and a half from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMERON said he should not accept the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont, as it would destroy the whole affair and change the whole character of the exhibition and prevent the managers receiving the money already subscribed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said it seemed to be the universal judgment, outside of Pennsylvania, that if the exhibition should be international it would be a failure, while as a national one it might be a success.

Mr. SCOTT said the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr Morrill) would accomplish nothing, as the original bill authorized the President to invite the co-operation of the different States, and the Commissioners from each State and Territory had been appointed. He would allow it to be taken for granted that if this bill is passed, an appropriation would be asked from the Government, but every opportunity would be offered the Government of participating in the profits. The memorial hall spoken of was to be erected by the State and city, and would be under the exclusive control of the exhibition managers. It would remain in the park forever as an art gallery free to all from every part of the country. Any appropriation made by the Government would be put in the stock, and would not be a gift. Therefore the Government would enjoy the profits if any.

Mr. CONKLING said he did not agree with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) as to the tendency of the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) to release any one from the liability of subscriptions made. No vested right of the stockholders would be injured by the passage of the amendment. One of the elements of this corporation had been that the United States should be liable for no part of the expense. If Congress should now decide to make the exhibition national, and appropriate money for it, no rights of any stockholders would be injured. Should any change be made in the charter their subscriptions already made would be released. As the bill stood before the Senate it meant the Commissioners should go on with the enterprise, and the United States would foot the bill, invite every land and every tongue to come here across trackless seas and bring their works, the United States paying the expenses. He would vote for the amendment upon its merits, knowing that the right of members of the corporation would not be injured.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said his object in introducing the amendment was friendly to the exhibition, and the meaning of it was to save at least $10,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said this bill was here under a false pretense. It was not a straightforward, manly effort at what was intended to be accomplished. If the Centennial Commission had come directly to Congress and asked an appropriation of ten million dollars, and the good faith of the Government had been pledged he would have voted for the appropriation, but to come here and invite foreign potentates, for the purpose of committing Congress, and then ask for an appropriation, he did not regard as an honest effort.

Mr. SCOTT said the President of the Centennial Commission, and an honored son of Connecticut, had boldly declared in the House that the bill was the precursor of an appropriation bill.

Mr. FERRY said he had the highest respect for Gen. Hawley, the President of the Commission, and especially for the straightforward manliness and frankness of his character; but no man could shut his eyes so tight as not to see that there had been an attempt, all the while since 1871, to commit the Government, and it was not until Gen. Hawley announced to the contrary in the House that there had been a steady assertion that the Government should never pay a cent. Congress must now say whether it would undertake the ridiculous position of holding an international exhibition, or the most appropriate action of holding a national celebration. Let the people celebrate the hundredth anniversary of our independence, but [illegible] sake let it be at home, to themselves, and not invite foreign powers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said complications had arisen from the acts of Congress of 1871 and 1872, but it was not too late to retrace any steps.

Mr. CAMERON advocated the bill.

Mr. SCOTT denied that there had been any false pretenses on the part of anybody in connection with the celebration, as charged by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Ferry.)

Pending discussion on Mr. Morrill's amendment, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Conkling, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after an hour the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States several bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: To cover into the Treasury the bonds and money belonging to the Japanese and Chinese indemnity funds; to give the right of action for injuries resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia; for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State; to prevent maladministration in the civil service by officers against whom articles of impeachment are presented.

MODIFIED FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to enable members of Congress to do the public business with their constituents and other departments of the Government, and to limit the franking privilege to certain newspapers. The bill provides that, during any session of Congress, and for thirty days prior and subsequent thereto, all written and printed matter, and such other things as have been ordered by either House for distribution, shall go free of postage. The second section provides that all newspapers regularly printed, and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the mails in the county where they are published, but shall not be delivered under the free delivery system. The third section requires all postal matter to be prepaid.

RETAINING DISABLED SOLDIERS IN EMPLOYMENT.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, called the attention of the House to the fact that there were among the employés of the House, in the folding-room, eleven wounded soldiers, eight of whom had lost a leg or an arm, and the three others had suffered injuries equivalent in law, and he offered a resolution directing the door-keeper to retain those men in case of a reduction of the force of employés. He stated that there were now sixty-six employés in the folding-room.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, a member of the Committee on Accounts, said that the resolution ought to go to that committee, which committee was inclined to show all due favor to disabled soldiers.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, another member of the committee, took the same view.

Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee, stated that that committee could not fix who the employés should be, but could fix the number. The committee, when it was appointed last December, found the same number of employés on the rolls in the folding-room as there was a year previously. The committee had allowed that to go on during the month of January, supposing that some arrangement would be made for the distribution of public documents, but as that had not been done, the committee had directed the door-keeper to reduce his force in the folding-room on the 3d ult., and it had been last month so reduced.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that under that order three of the crippled soldiers referred to in his resolution had been discharged.

After considerable flurry the House refused to second the motion for the previous question by 68 to 90.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt the resolution advising the heads of departments and officers of the House that it is the sense of the House that in discharging clerks, officers, and employés from the public service in their several departments they shall discharge civilians who have not been in the army or navy, and shall retain disabled soldiers and sailors, and the wives and widows, daughters and sisters of soldiers and sailors, provided they are competent to perform their respective duties, and provided that two members of one family shall not be employed in the same department in Washington, and that it shall be in order for the Committee on Appropriations to embody this proposition in one of the regular appropriation bills.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

THE UNPAID TEACHERS.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report a bill compelling the payment of the wages of the school teachers of the District. He remarked that they had not been paid since September last, and that the women teachers, who are dependent on their wages, are compelled to go without shoes.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted.

NATURALIZATION OF SAILORS AND MARINES.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending to the unnaturalized enlisted men of the navy and marine corps the same privileges as to obtaining citizenship as unnaturalized enlisted men of the army now have.

After some informal discussion the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Currency bill was made the special order for Wednesday of next week, to the exclusion of all other orders except appropriation bills.

THE MATCH AND BANK CHECK TAXES.

The House then at 3:30 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, in the chair, the special order being the bills to repeal the tax on matches and bank checks.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, spoke against them. He replied to the speech of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in opening the debate on these bills. When Congress assembled in December last it had been met with a demand from the Treasury for more taxes, and a demand from the country for less taxes and for financial relief. He argued, however, that to the estimate of revenue which the Secretary of the Treasury had made for 1873-74 ought to be added from five to eight millions from Customs, and from ten to twelve millions from internal revenue—an increase arising from the improved condition of trade—so that instead of the receipts being $271,000,000, as estimated by the Secretary, they would not be far from $288,000,000. This prediction was not guesswork, but was based on the returns made since the date of the Secretary's report. On the other hand, he felt justified in stating that the expenditures for this fiscal year could not overrun that statement of the receipts. He then compared expenditures for the seven months ending 31st January for the last three years, showing those up to January, 1874, to be less than those of the preceding year by $2,440,634; and said the figures for February showed a further difference in favor of this year. The expenditures for 1873-4 would not exceed those of 1872-3, as had been alleged by Mr. Dawes. The gentleman had created a false impression in Congress and the country in stating that, under any circumstances, the expenditures for this year would be so great. The receipts for the current fiscal year would more than meet all ordinary expenditures, and they might congratulate themselves that the Treasury would not go to protest. He asserted that the revenues were improving and Congress was doing its duty in enforcing retrenchment. He did not believe it wise to be meddling all the time with the Tax laws. The people should have some little time to become familiar with what was required from them. The internal revenue system was working better now than ever before, and even yet it was a source of annoying litigation. The least that the country could ask of Congress was that there should be no unnecessary changes in the Tax laws.

## THE BUILDING INTERESTS.

PROSPECT OF A GOOD SPRING OPENING—REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND SEVERAL BUREAUS.

The first indications of increased activity among builders are found in the Building Department's report for the week ending Feb. 28. There is plenty of capital to be invested in this branch of industry if contractors could assume responsibilities growing out of contracts to build. But in the face of the workmen's attitude toward the Eight-hour law, and their demands for increased wages, the contractors hesitate to commence operations. They do not feel secure against the loss of profits and damages for non-fulfillment of contracts rendered likely by the prospect of frequent strikes of the operatives. They would be willing to negotiate with capitalists, and open the Spring campaign vigorously, if workmen could agree upon a basis of working by the hour instead of by the day. No employer is disposed to pay as much for eight hours' work as he did formerly for ten. Laborers can learn from this how much they stand in their own way, because, besides the capital to be had, there is a marked increase in the number of new buildings and alterations proposed. The Bureau of Construction and Alterations reports the proposed erection of fifty-seven new buildings, of which fifteen are to be first-class, twelve French flats, and twenty tenements. The estimated cost of all is $1,149,800. Out of this sum $350,000 will be paid for the erection of ten stores, with French dwelling apartments, on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; $220,000 for five first-class brown-stone-front dwellings in East Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and $250,000 for ten first-class brown-stone dwellings on the west side of Madison avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The remainder of the money is to be expended on cheaper structures, some of which are to be built in the annexed portion of Westchester County. From these figures it will be seen that costly work is to be done, and the same may be taken as an indication of better things in the trade. The proposed alterations are to cost $114,185 for fifth-eight houses, and the report of the department further states that the number of buildings examined and plans passed upon is sixty-six. Of these forty-two have been approved. The work of the Bureau of Violations and Unsafe Buildings has been extended over a large portion of the City, and resulted in the survey of 661 houses, of which 37 were reported unsafe, and 49 made safe. Sixty-three notices of unsafe buildings and 9 notices of violations of law were served during the week, and 18 violations were removed. Forty-three new fire-escapes have been added to buildings, and notices to comply with the law ordering fire-escapes on buildings were served upon 53 persons.

The Bureau of Theatres, Hotels, Factories, and Other Public Buildings, inspected fourteen theatres during the week. None of them have been reported for infraction of the law. Sixteen hotels and lodging-houses were examined, and their facilities for escape of the inmates in cases of fire tested; many of them were ordered to provide additional safeguards. Seven churches were inspected, and found complete in all legal requirements. Twenty-two factories did not stand the examination successfully, and were pronounced unsafe in case of fire. Their proprietors were, therefore, notified to provide additional means of escape and safeguard without delay. By reference to the list of new buildings found in another column it will be seen that better times in the trade are approaching.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—12, Middleton, et al. vs. Tower; 21, Baer vs. Leffert, &c.; 25, Strear vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 27, Raynor vs. Kennelly; 28, Raynor vs. Dixon; 31, Merian vs. Conrad et al.; 31½, Same vs. Same; 32, Byrne vs. New-York Central Underground Railroad; 214, Conkling vs. Senior &c.; 37, Winchell vs. Winchell; 38, Same vs. Same; 41, Bowne vs. McCunn; 42, City Fire Insurance Company vs. McCunn; 43, Berdell vs. Meeker &c.; 44, McHenry vs. Hasard; 54, Rogers vs. N. A. N. Pavement Company; 55, Baird vs. The Mayor, &c.; 60, Simmons vs. Simmons; 70, Jacobson vs. Bassford; Call 76, People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., —— and ——, J. J.—Non-enumerated motions—1, 6, 7, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28, 36, 37, 39, 40. Preferred causes—60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1600, Goudy vs. Poullaine; 1024, Brown vs. Warner et al.; 1660, People of State of New-York vs. De Camp et al.; 1180, Thorp vs. Griffin; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1076, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 872, Dicesy vs. Milderberger; 1354½, Murphy, &c., vs. Smith; 761, Barber vs. Clarke; 1306, Claflin et al. vs. Jacoby; 390, Ahlers vs. Kelly, impleaded, et al.; 1499, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1406, Levy vs. Rhindskopff; 480, Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1352, Lord et al. vs. Smith; 1712, Joseph vs. Bassford; 388, Eudicott vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 952, Wann vs. Ashley; 1220, Duncan vs. Burleigh; 1636, Esterbrook Steel Pen Company vs. Hannan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—763, Cousinary vs. Pearsall; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebs vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 741, Bosches vs. Frank et al.; 1023, Brown vs. Combes et al.; 871, Fitzgibbon vs. Sloan; 777, Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 163, Von Horsten vs. Krugon; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderleess et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Friedman, J.—840, Romer et al. vs. Aborn; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 848, L. S. P. S. Co. vs. Stewart et al.; 1050, Meredith et al. vs. The C. D. and V. Railroad Company; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild; 880, Jakob vs. Lelanne et al.; 780, Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.; 830, American Medical Company vs. Kessler; 893, Whiting Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.; 1484, Grant vs. Taylor; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe; 870, Keep vs. Kaufman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 608, Pomeroy vs. Gibson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—3934, (Preference,) O'Neil vs. Mayor; 3988, (Preference,) Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3998, (Preference,) Oberle vs. The Mayor; 2120, Benezow vs. Bichards; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2532, Haggerty vs. Seaman; 1303, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 332, Fisk vs. Standert; 2219, Huguenot National Bank vs. Studwell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3148, Whitney vs. Burns; 3160, Miller vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 3242, Keiser vs. Hemmes; 3340, Virtue et al. vs. Henbrerer; 4345, Havens et al. vs. McGrath; 3356, Garrish vs. Myerholz; 3358, Lawson et al. vs. Siedenburg; 3360, Johnston vs. Harris; 3362, Hoffman vs. Veppart; 3364, Bawley, Jr., vs. Wogram; 3366, Rodh et al. vs. Leask et al.; 3368, Lyon vs. McCall; 3370, McGauran vs. Carney et al.; 3374, Schwarts vs. Lippman et al.; 3376, Amidon vs. Merriam; 3378, Rodman et al. vs. Clayton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—4129, Kieler et al. vs. Smith et al.; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 4419, Willard vs. Lambert; 3323, McGinnis vs. Samelson; 3115, Gebhardt vs. Mather; 3273, Gottaberger vs. Brennan; 3291, Fleishauer vs. Smith; 3297, Jones vs. Howard; 3691, Mudgett vs. Woodruff; 3327, Hill et al. vs. Collingworth; 3331, Hoe et al. vs. Nye; 3333, Heilend vs. Rogers; 3335, Ackerly vs. Webster; 3337, Hallahan vs. Winsor; 3339, Beatty et al. vs. Simpson et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3087, Vanderburgh et al. vs. Conyngham et al.; 3163, Nickloy vs. Haslett et al.; 4121, Simon vs. Waring; 4135, Somers vs. Coulter; 1990, Volkening vs. Brown; 2098, Traitel vs. Lindau; 2357, Bond vs. Cohen; 4058, Jesselson et al. vs. Winter; 4158, Ingersoll, Treasurer, &c., vs. Reilly; 4340, Angell et al. vs. Dudley; 4362, Gonard vs. Catherwood; 4376, Hendrick vs. Whitney; 4379, Butler et al. vs. Middlefield Marble Company; 4404, Heiter et al. vs. Heppard; 4417, Mahoney vs. Stapper et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—James Brennan and Thomas Mulhan, burglary, (continued;) James Sullivan, robbery; Charles Gallagher, robbery; Carrie Reed, felonious assault and battery; Bernard Clappenbergh, felonious assault and battery; George Jones, alias Big John Garvey, burglary; Alfred Jaques, burglary; Sarah Kline Clin, Kate White, and Caroline Ruth, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Sarah Bazin, grand larceny; William Hugh, sailors' boarding-house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

Stacy vs. Coss; judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale.

Alden vs. Mercantile Trust Company; judgment for plaintiff and extra allowance of $500.

Earle vs. Scott; Baldwin vs. Briggs; demurrers sustained.

Wittgenstein vs. Phillipson; demurrer overruled, with leave to amend without costs.

Porter vs. Warring; judgment for defendant.

Mapelsden vs. Meyers; Schwetake vs. Decker; Kain vs. Kain; judgments for plaintiffs.

Gray vs. Green; Clark vs. Igglestrom; judgments for plaintiffs with costs.

Merling vs. Rabenstein; demurrer sustained; plaintiff may amend on payment of costs.

Hartmann vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrer overruled.

Dambman vs. Schulting; demurrer sustained with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Callaghan vs. Kellogg; motion to vacate denied, to renew granted.

De Alfaro vs. Davidson; motion granted without costs.

James vs. Arras; order settled.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Robinson.*

Sandford vs. Sandford, Manning vs. The Mayor, &c.; motions denied. See memorandums.

Krekeller vs. Ritter; all amendments to case allowed.

*By Judge Larremore.*

Connell vs. Horn et al.; bail exonerated on payment of costs.

Taylor vs. Philip; order vacated and order of attachment restored.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

*By Chief Justice Daly, and Judges Robinson, Larremore, Loew, and J. F. Daly.*

Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Winch; judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Turnbull vs. Ross; judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

The People ex rel. Outwater vs. Green; order affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Bishop vs. Baxter; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Rawson et al. vs. Holland, &c.; judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

Higgins vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

More vs. Baird et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly, Judges Larremore and J. F. Daly.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

The People ex rel. Campbell vs. Green; motion denied. (See opinion.)

Treadway vs. Treadway; motion denied.

Same vs. Same; motion to vacate order 15th December, 1873, denied with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

Carman vs. Kelly; case settled.

## WEARY OF LIFE.

A few days since a young woman named Maggie Grey made two desperate attempts at suicide. While crossing over on the Brooklyn ferry-boat Farragut, she made an attempt to jump overboard, but was prevented from doing so by one of the deck-hands, who gave her in charge of an officer. On being brought before a Police Justice for examination, she was discharged from custody. Subsequently, while on board the ferry-boat Minnesota, she leaped over the chains into the water, but her dress buoyed her up, and she was with difficulty rescued and taken on deck. She was again given in charge to an officer, who took her to the Eleventh Precinct Station, where proper remedies were applied, and then removed to Bellevue Hospital. Inquiry was made of some of her relatives, who reside at No. 497 Third avenue, which revealed the cause of all her troubles and the desperate attempts to destroy herself. It appears that she is married and has two children, but her husband has not been living with her for some time past on account of frequent quarrels. Not being able to support her children, who are in a destitute condition, it drove her to desperation. Formerly she was employed corner of Thirty-fifth street and Third avenue, at the dress-making business, but was only able to earn $12 a month. Her disposition is very wayward and stubborn.

## CHARLICK SUPPOSED TO BE RAISING A SCOW.

The examination of Commissioner Oliver Charlick as to his alleged official election irregularities was to have been continued before Judge Donohue at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Though his counsel, Mr. A. O. Hall, put in an appearance, Charlick did not. In reply to a question by Judge Donohue where their opponent was, counsel for the prosecution said he was supposed to be attempting to raise a scow. After waiting half an hour, and Charlick not having arrived, the further examination was adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the court at the same time granting an order, that if Charlick fails to appear at that time [illegible]

# MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PROTEST FROM MAJOR GEN. SHALER IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENTS.

The question of removing regiments from their present quarters to unoccupied buildings for which the City is paying a large amount of rent came up again, yesterday, before the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Vance presided. After which a communication was received from Major Gen. Shaler protesting against the action of the board in assigning new armories to the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-first Regiments. The communication stated that the proposed changes would have a very damaging effect upon both organizations, and that the building now occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment, being in a central position, and convenient to several lines of cars, should not be abandoned, as the location would enable the troops to perform immediate service for the City in case of trouble. The communication was placed on file.

The nomination of Wm. McDonnell as Assistant Clerk of the Marine Court, to fill a vacancy, was confirmed.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to furnish a report of the aggregate amount of personal taxes levied in 1873.

Supervisor Reilly moved that the resolution empowering the Committee on County Offices to make appointments and removals be rescinded, and that hereafter all appointments and removals shall be made only with the approval of the board.

Supervisor Van Schaick said that the resolution was introduced from personal motives, and not from a desire to reduce expenses. He moved that the matter be laid over. The motion was lost—8 to 8.

Supervisor Billings thought that the resolution was a reflection on the board, and as such he could not consistently vote for it.

Supervisor Hackett was of opinion that the resolution did not embody any reflection on the committee.

Supervisor Reilly said that appointments had been made without the knowledge or approval of the committee, and it would be an insult to the board not to pass the resolution.

Supervisor Van Shaick repeated that the motion was introduced from personal motives, and not from any other object. After some further remarks, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 6.

A resolution, submitted by Supervisor Monheimer, authorizing the Ninety-sixth Regiment to lease a building for an armory until the 1st of May, at the rate of $3,000 a year, was carried.

Supervisor Cooper presented a report in behalf of the committee appointed to investigate the leasing of Nilsson Hall for an armory. Nearly all the facts connected with the lease have been published in THE TIMES. The report recited that the evidence taken by the committee showed that there was collusion on the part of some of the agents of the County in obtaining the lease, and that some person, by means of the lease, took $45,000 per year from the County Treasury. The report then stated that if the former Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms had given proper attention to the matter the lease would never have been made at the exorbitant rent now claimed—$15,500 per annum, including taxes. To the report were appended resolutions requesting the Controller not to pay the rent stated, and the Corporation Counsel to commence an action to have the lease canceled. The resolutions were laid over.

The board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the claim of Levi S. Stockwell, amounting to $14,980, for rent of the armory No. 699 Broadway, and the claim of Henry Karrenberg, $368, for services as armorer of Battery K. In both cases peremptory mandamuses had been issued by Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Supervisor Billings moved that the claim of Mr. Stockwell be audited at the amount stated in the writ.

Supervisor McCafferty said that the rents of many armories were exorbitant, and he moved to reduce the bill fifty per cent.

Supervisor Hackett replied that the board had no power to reduce the amount named in a peremptory mandamus. It was their duty to obey the writ, and if they did not they might all be sent to the County Jail for contempt and be also fined. [Laughter.]

The committee subsequently reported in favor of paying both claims, and their report was adopted by a vote of 13 to 2.

The City Arsenal on Elm and Centre streets was then assigned to the Ninety-sixth Regiment, which will probably occupy it after the 1st of May.

The board then adjourned.

### THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday. After transacting some unimportant business Mr. Simonson submitted a resolution empowering the Police Department to enforce the ordinance relative to smooth vault covers. It was laid over. Several Commissioners of Deeds were then appointed, after which the board adjourned.

## HAVEMEYER AND THE HIBERNIANS.

While Mayor Havemeyer was entertaining one of the numerous candidates for Police Commissioner yesterday, a deputation representing the various Irish societies entered his office, and requested an audience. The Mayor was in excellent humor; he had seen about a score of aspirants for Henry Smith's place, and had told each that he would carefully consider his application and make the best appointment possible. When he saw the Celtic gentlemen he inquired their object. "We have come," said their spokesman, "to ask you to review our procession on St. Patrick's Day."

The Mayor replied that it would give him great pleasure to do so.

"Will your Honor be kind enough to appear as your predecessor, Mr. Hall, did on the occasion?" asked the spokesman.

"How?" inquired the Mayor, with a smile.

"You know," resumed the spokesman, "that Mr. Hall used to appear in a suit of emerald green when he reviewed us. We'd take it as a great favor if your Honor would do the same. You would look well in a suit of that color."

The Mayor, after a brief pause, said that Oakey Hall had carried away the green suit with him, so that he could not wear it.

"Now," said Mr. Carey, beginning a new subject, "would your Honor be kind enough to appoint an Irishman Police Commissioner. We have plenty of good men from which you can make a fine selection."

The Mayor smilingly answered, "We are all Americans in this country."

"Then," responded Mr. Carey, "we can claim the office."

The Mayor made no reply, but repeated that he would review the procession on the 17th inst. This ended the proceedings.

## MEETING OF WELSH SOCIETIES.

The Ancient Britons' Benefit Society and the St. David's Benefit Society yesterday held their annual meetings simultaneously in separate apartments of Co-operative Hall, No. 216 Bowery. Pending the meetings, committees from each society visited the other, and tendered them the compliments of the season. Outside of this nothing but routine business was transacted by both Societies, such as the annual election of officers, the presenting of the annual reports and initiation of new members. The Ancient Briton's Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Evan Jones; Vice President, David E. Rees; Secretary, William Lewis; Stewards, John J. Thomas and William Martin. The annual report of the society gives the financial standing as follows: Total amount of funds as reported March 1, 1873, $3,875 87; total amount of receipts for the past year, $1,223 25; total amount of disbursements for the past year, $1,307; total amount of decrease of funds the past year, $83 75; total amount of funds, February, 1874, $3,792 12.

A large portion of the money received during the year was appropriated to the relief of indigent members and their families. At the meeting of the St. David's Benefit Society, the following list of officers were elected: President, John L. Davies; Vice President, Henry Parry; Treasurer, William D. Davies; Secretary, R. H. Roberts; Stewards, Hugh T. Williams and William R. Martin; Directors, John L. Davies, Isaac E. Paynter, Edward Lumley, John H. Roberts, John H. Davis.

The receipts of this society for the past year were $707 48, and the disbursements $682 24. The total fund remaining in the Treasury of the society is $1,887 15. A number of indigent members of this society were also relieved during the year. The annual meeting of the St. David's Benevolent Society, a consolidation of the sister Welsh societies, will be held on the 16th in the Welsh Baptist Church, No. 141 Christy street.

## CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Application was made to Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay Capt. McCloskey, chief officer of the Court of General Sessions, at the rate of $2,500 per year, instead of $1,200 a year, at which rate payments have been made. The extra amount over the $1,200 had been added by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors passed in the "Ring" days, but the Controller has refused to recognize the increase. A similar application was heard in the case of Levi Stockwell, already reported in THE TIMES, and who seeks to enforce payment of $15,000 for rent of premises No. 699 Broadway, used as an armory and drill-room. The defense in this case is that the premises were not worth half the money. Judge Larremore heard arguments in both matters, and reserved his decision.

## CASE OF SAMUEL STEVENS, AN ATTORNEY.

In the case of Samuel Stevens, who had been served with an order to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll, and which order was founded on testimony presented in a case argued before the court on appeal, to the effect that Mr. Stevens had aided a client to dispose of his property in fraud of the latter's creditors, [illegible]

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union....74⅛ | 1300 Lake Shore.....80¼
[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.119⅜ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....12.119⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....12.117½ | 11,000 U.S.5-20 R.'68.118⅜
8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.....b. c.119 | 5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'68.119¼
2,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65.120⅜ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....b. c.113
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....118⅞ | 500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....small.112⅜
5,000 do.....b. c.118¾ | 20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c.....116½
10,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67.119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J.....9½ | 200 Amer. D. T....b. c. 58
6,000 Mo. 6s...b. c. 95½ | 100 Panama.....b. c.115½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.....70 | 100 Ill. Cen....b. c.104
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 96 | 234 Morris & Essex... 92¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 95 | 100 N. J. Cen.....b. c.104⅜
4,000 Mich. So. 2d... 99¾ | 25 Un. Pacific...b. c. 34⅝
1,500 C., P. & A..new. 99
5,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 85
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 82¼ | 200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 56¼
10,000 Chi. & N. W. Cons. G. B..... 85½
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Conv., ex int... 79
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div..... 87½
1,000 Pac. 7s, gtd. by Mo.....s3. 98½
1,000 N.J.C.1st, new.105½
5,000 N.J. C. Conv..101½
2,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 90¼
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30
6,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10. 94⅝
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, E. D..... 85
2,000 S. L., J. & C.1st. 95
5,000 L. & N. C., '98. 90
10,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 57
7,000 Cin., La. & Chi. 1st, ex int..... 82
1,000 D.&H.R.S.,'91.104
25 Park Bank.....141 | 100 C. & N.W. Pf..b. c. 73
40 Merchants' Bank.117 | 245 Alb. & Susq..... 94
100 Bk. of Commerce.119 | 200 Chi. & R. I..b. c. 106¼
112 Am. Exch. Bank.110
27 Bk. of New-York.126
116 Del. & H. Canal..117½
100 Mariposa L. & M. 8
100 A. & P. T....b. c. 16¾ | 400 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30½
100 West. U. T...b. c. 74⅞ | 400 C., M. & S.P..b. c. 43
[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 41⅞ | 500 Atl. & P. Pf..b. c. 18
10 Amer. Express.... 64¾
25 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.104⅛
300 Harl'm Pf...b.c.s3.128
1500 L.S. & M.S..b. c. 80⅛ | 100 Han. & St. Jo..... 30½
9100 do..... 80½ | 20 N. Y., N. H. & H..131
[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—2:30 P. M.

100 Western Un...b3. 74⅞ | 24 N. Y., N. H. & H..131
[illegible]
400 Quicksilver..... 32
1000 N. Y. C. & H.....104
300 Erie Railway..... 46⅝
600 Pac. Mail.....b3. 42 | 100 St. Paul..... 42¼
100 Mich. Cen..... 87
900 Union Pacific..... 33⅞
100 Lake Shore.....b4. 79⅝ | 100 Han. & St. Jo..... 29¾
| 300 Tol. & Wab..... 48
100 Panama..... 116
200 Del., L. & W..... 109½
400 North-western..... 54⅞
500 St. Paul Pf.....b3. 69

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s C.'81.120 | $2,500 U. S. 5-20 C, '68.....118⅝
9,000 do.....119⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.....118⅜ | 15,000 U. S. 10-40 R. b. c.....112½
11,000 do.....118⅞ | 1,000 U. S. 10-40 C.112⅞
1,000 do....small.118⅛ | 4,500 do.....112⅝
12,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '67.....119⅛ | 9,100 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '65 N.....118⅝
2,000 do....small.119

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s.b. c. 96 | 100 C., C., C. & Ind... 80
2,000 Tenn. 6s,n.b.'s. 70
2,000 Tenn. 6s,n.b.c. 88½ | 100 N. J. Central..... 104
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.101½
1,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.104½ | 800 Union Pac....b. c. 34⅝
7,000 Cedar F. & M. 1st.....b. c. 75
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 84⅞
2,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 82¼
2,000 M.J. Cen. Con.101½ | 100 Chic. & N. West.. 55⅝
2,000 Mich. C. 7s.b.c. 98⅛
1,000 Ohio&M.C.S.F. 98½
6,000 Pac.7s,Gt'd by State of Mo..... 98½
1,000 C.C. & I.C.1st. 80
5,000 West. U. Tel.B. 97¼
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 84¼
5,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 94⅜
[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 42⅛ | 300 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 48¼
[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| SALES FROM 1:30 TO 3 P. M. | |
| 500 Western Union.. 74⅞ | 100 Consol Coal..... 47½ |
| 300 do.....b3. 75 | 200 North-west.Pf.s30 73 |
| 500 do..... 75 | 25 do..... 73½ |
| 100 do.....b3 75½ | 200 do..... 73¼ |
| 100 do..... 75⅛ | 1200 N. Y. C. & Hud..104⅛ |
| 2400 do..... 75 | 200 Rock Island..... 107 |
| 1600 do..... 74⅞ | 100 do..... 107⅛ |
| 1900 do..... 75 | 100 do..... 107 |
| 1700 do..... 75½ | 500 do.....b3.107 |
| 300 do..... 75 | 200 St. Paul..... 43 |
| 200 do.....s3. 74⅞ | 100 do..... 43⅛ |
| 700 do..... 74⅞ | 100 do.....b30 43½ |
| 3670 Pacific Mail..... 43 | 100 do.....s5. 43 |
| 1500 do..... 43⅛ | 100 do..... 43 |
| 500 do.....c. 43⅛ | 100 do..... 43 |
| 600 do..... 43 | 200 St. Paul Pref..... 69¾ |
| 800 do..... 42⅞ | 200 Toledo & Wab..... 48¼ |
| 200 do.....b3. 43 | 900 do..... 48⅛ |
| 400 do..... 43 | 700 do..... 48⅜ |
| 500 do..... 42⅞ | 300 do.....b3. 48¼ |
| 1000 do..... 42⅝ | 200 do..... 48⅛ |
| 300 Union Pacific..... 34⅞ | 200 do..... 48⅜ |
| 200 do..... 34⅞ | 300 do..... 48¼ |
| 1300 do..... 34⅝ | 500 do..... 48⅛ |
| 200 do.....b15. 34⅝ | 300 do..... 48 |
| 50 Erie Railway..... 46⅝ | 100 do..... 48¼ |
| 200 do..... 46⅝ | 1500 Del., Lack. & W.110 |
| 600 do..... 46⅜ | 29 Fort Wayne..... 94 |
| 300 do..... 46⅝ | 500 Ohio & Miss..... 31 |
| 1000 do..... 46½ | 400 do..... 31¼ |
| 600 do..... 46¼ | 100 do.....b3. 31¼ |
| 500 do..... 46⅛ | 800 do..... 31¼ |
| 600 Lake Shore..... 80⅛ | 400 do..... 31½ |
| 2000 do..... 80¼ | 125 Morris & Essex.. 92⅝ |
| 400 do.....b3. 80⅜ | 100 Han. & St. Jo.b10. 30½ |
| 200 do..... 80⅛ | 100 do..... 30½ |
| 400 do.....s3. 80⅛ | 100 do..... 30⅜ |
| 2400 do..... 80¼ | 100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.. 38¾ |
| 100 North-western..... 55⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C..... 30½ |
| 100 do..... 55⅜ | 100 do..... 30⅜ |
| 500 do..... 55⅜ | 100 do..... 30⅜ |
| 1600 do..... 55⅞ | 400 do.....b3. 30⅜ |
| 100 do.....b3. 55⅜ | 100 do..... 30⅜ |
| 200 do..... 55⅝ | 100 Atl. & Pac. P..b3. 18 |
| 300 do..... 55⅝ | 500 do..... 18 |
| 200 do.....s3. 55⅝ | 400 do..... 17⅞ |
| 100 do..... 55⅜ | 100 do..... 18 |

MONDAY, March 2—P. M.

The Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed this afternoon from the Treasury Department, *shows a decrease since Feb. 1 of $2,590,087*. This result of the Expenses and Revenues of the month of February (the eighth month of the Current Fiscal Year) reduces the shortcoming in the Treasury since July 1, 1873, to $7,061,353. The position of the Funded Stocks, to the reduction of which the Annual Sinking Fund is applied, to the Treasury Circulation, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease Funded Stocks since July 1 | $17,503,750 |
| Increase Treasury Circulation | 24,565,103 |
| Net Increase Public Debt | $7,061,353 |

The following is the Comparative Schedules of March 1 and Feb. 1:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, MARCH 1, 1874.

| | Feb. 1, 1874. | March 1, 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Five ⅌ cent. Stocks | $494,021,050 | $505,697,550 |
| Six ⅌ cent. Stocks | 1,218,728,150 | 1,214,663,150 |
| Total Funded | $1,712,749,200 | $1,720,360,700 |
| Yearly Gold Interest | 67,824,741 | 98,164,666 |

*Treasury Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.*

| | Feb. 1, 1874. | March 1, 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Greenbacks | $381,794,029 | $382,078,592 |
| Four ⅌ cents | 678,000 | 678,000 |
| Past Due Debt | 15,176,550 | 9,813,390 |
| Accrued Interest | 30,415,576 | 28,055,065 |
| Navy Pension Fund | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Fractional Currency | 47,733,334 | 48,640,495 |
| Gold Notes | 45,004,000 | 40,569,800 |
| Total | $534,861,489 | $523,835,342 |
| Less Gold balances | 85,359,369 | 85,588,222 |
| Total | $449,502,120 | $438,247,120 |
| Less Currency balances | 4,781,206 | 3,737,754 |
| Net Circulation, &c | $444,720,914 | $434,515,366 |
| Total Debt | $2,157,470,114 | $2,154,880,66 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The Funded Stocks of the United States on July 1, 1873, stood | $1,695,305,950 |
| And 5-20s called in and not presented | 50,558,500 |
| Total Interest bearing | $1,746,864,450 |
| Treasury Circulation, net | 401,454,263 |
| Total Debt of U. States July 1, 1873 | $2,147,818,713 |
| The present Funded Stocks are | $1,720,360,700 |
| And 5-20s called in and not presented | 8,500,000 |
| Total Interest-bearing | $1,728,860,700 |
| Treasury Circulation ....$434,549,366 | |
| Less 5-20s not presented ....8,500,000 | 426,019,366 |
| Total Debt U. States March 1, 1874 | $2,154,880,066 |

The Gold in the Treasury, after providing for the Gold Notes outstanding, is as follows, compared with last month:

| | Feb. 1, '74. | March 1, '74. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold balances | $85,359,369 | $85,588,222 |
| Gold circulation | 45,004,000 | 40,569,800 |
| Surplus on hand | $40,355,369 | $45,018,422 |

We also subjoin the following comparative table of the Public Stocks and Treasury Circulation, as on the 4th March, 1869, on the incoming of the present Administration; also as on the 1st March last year, and as the Public Debt now stands:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | March, '69. | March, '73. | March, '74. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent. Stocks | $1,886,256,850 | $1,339,245,700 | $1,214,663,150 |
| 5 ⅌ cent. Stocks | 221,589,300 | 414,567,300 | 505,697,550 |
| Together | $2,107,846,150 | $1,753,813,000 | $1,720,360,700 |
| Gold Interest | $124,255,350 | $101,082,839 | $98,164,666 |
| Treasury Circulation | $417,617,100 | $403,567,700 | $434,519,366 |
| Total Debt | $2,525,463,250 | $2,157,380,700 | $2,154,880,066 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduction of Principal since 1869 | $370,583,184 |
| Reduction Yearly Gold Interest | 26,090,684 |
| Reduction Currency Interest* | 1,947,780 |

*By redemption of Three ⅌ cents., &c.

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, to sell $3,000,000 Gold out of the New-York Office in March, was construed on the Stock Exchange that he will make no further use of his reserve of Greenbacks this month. This view of the movement seemed to be confirmed by private telegrams in the course of the day. But after 2 o'clock, when the Public Debt Schedule reported $382,000,000 Greenbacks outstanding—an increase since last week of about $700,000—the speculation in the Railroad and Telegraph Stocks partially recovered from the depression in the morning, without, however, showing any very reliable signs of life or confidence. It is remarked, however, that many of the heavy sales pressed on the *Bearish* market in the forenoon are probably *short* contracts, which may lay the foundation of a lively time a week or two hence.

The Treasury order to sell Gold this month caused a decline of ⅜@½ ⅌ cent, in the Gold Room; sales at 112⅜@112¼@112⅛@112⅜@112½@112⅜ ⅌ cent., recovering part of the decline at the close of business.

The Public Funds were slightly lower than on Saturday. The Railroad Bonds steady on fair investment orders at the Exchange Board.

Exchange was held somewhat firmer by the leading drawers in the forenoon, $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling, but the demand was not important and the quotation left off about $4 84 for first-class names.

Money easy to the Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ⅌ cent, on approved paper.

Closing Quotations—March 2.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 114⅝ | 114⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 120⅜ | 120⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July | 119¾ | 119½ |
| American Gold | 112⅝ | 112⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 83½ | $4 84 |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 104 | 104⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 106½ | 106⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 42 | 42½ |
| St. Paul Common | 44 | 42¾ |
| Western Union | 75¼ | 74⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 34½ | 34¼ |
| Lake Shore | 80½ | 80¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 49¼ | 48¼ |
| Harlem | 130½ | 130½ |
| North-west | 57 | 55⅝ |
| North-west Preferred | 73¾ | 73¼ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 30¼ | 30⅜ |
| Adams Express | 96⅛ | 95½ |
| United States Express | 71⅛ | 71 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 76 | 75½ |
| American Express | 64¾ | 63½ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 109⅜ | 110½ |
| Central New-Jersey | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| Panama | 116½ | 116⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 69½ | 69½ |
| Erie | 47⅛ | 46½ |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 18⅜ | 18 |

The Share speculation in the main finally closed nearly as well as on Saturday Afternoon. The feeling, however, was unsettled by the onslaught made upon the market early in the day.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed the further sum of $657,000 March Gold Interest to-day. The Customs receipts in Gold were $557,000.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ cent reg., '81 | 119⅜ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 | 118⅜ |
| 6 ⅌ cent coup., '81 | 119⅜ | 5-20 reg., '67 | 118⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 117 | 5-20 coup., '67 | 119⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | [illegible] | 5-20 reg., '68 | [illegible] |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | [illegible] | 5-20 coup., '68 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 10-40 reg. | [illegible] |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing substantial inducements.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 2, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been again decidedly dearer, in most instances at 1c.@1¼c. ⅌ lb. higher than previous quotations, on a brisk demand, partly speculative, closing strong and buoyant, on much reduced supplies in first hands. Sales have been reported since our last of 214 bags Rio, by the South America, a choice lot, at 27½c.; 251 bags do., by do.; 3,200 bags do., by the Albatross, and 2,300 bags do., by the Garibaldi, on private terms; 6,000 bags, by the Condor, at 24¾c.; 4,200 bags, by Svalen, at 25¼c.; and to arrive here, 5,249 bags Rio, by the Rialto, on private terms, and 3,000 bags do., by the Lincoln, at 25¼c., gold. And at Baltimore, 1,500 bags, by Yamoyden, at 26c.; 3,000 bags by the Lubra, and the balance of the cargo of the Adelaide on private terms, with sundry lots by do., resold, mostly at 25c., gold. And at New-Orleans, 4,050 bags, by the Winifred, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 8,502 bags; sales, 33,435 bags; stock in first hands here this evening down to 42,814 bags; and at the outports, 9,950 bags, including 2,000 bags at Galveston, 4,127 bags at New-Orleans, and 3,823 bags at Baltimore. Other kinds have also been held much more firmly, on a very meagre offering from first hands, with a good inquiry noted. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary 23½c.@23¾c.; fair, 24¾c.@25c.; good, 25¾c.@26c.; prime, 26½c.@26¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@28c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@25c.; Laguayra, 25c.@26½c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25c.; Costa Rica, 24½c.@26c.; Mexican, 24c.@25c.; San Domingo, 22c.@22½c., and Jamaica, 23½c.@25c., gold, ⅌ lb. The jobbing trade is reported more active.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, 1,784 bales, including 1,231 bales to shippers, 253 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been moderately active at a reduction of about 1/32c. ⅌ lb., closing, however, more steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,100 bales, of which 5,400 bales were on Saturday evening, and 17,700 bales to-day, with 1,300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 1-16c.; April, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; May, 15⅞c.@15 29-32c.; June, 16 9-32c.; July, 16 19-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,330 bales, including 1,846 bales from Norfolk, 411 bales from Charleston, 2,722 bales from New-Orleans, 827 bales from Savannah, 4 bales from Georgetown, S. C., and 1,520 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,012 bales, and thus far this week, 42,498 bales, against 43,726 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,094,666 bales, against 2,730,583 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 4,137 bales; to the Continent, 15,187 bales. Stock—In New-York, 126,334 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 823,100 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Good Ordinary | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14 13-16 | 14 13-16 |
| Low Middling | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Good Middling | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier business has been reported in State and Western Flour at rather firmer prices. Shipping Extras, in lines, have attracted more attention, within the range of $6 35@$6 50 for common to good, and up to $6 90 for choice, part for forward delivery. In other kinds a moderate trade has been reported at somewhat steadier rates. The sales reported since our last have been 15,800 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 10; inferior to very good extra State at $6 25@$6 65, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; very good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 75, mostly at $6 90@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 1,500 bbls. standard Western shipping Extras at $6 40 and 1,000 bbls very choice do., late March delivery, at $6 90 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in rather better request and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls. in lots, at from $6 45@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 05@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras, ⅌ bbl....Canada and California Flour scarce, quiet, and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 75@$5 85 for poor fine to choice Superfine; sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand within the range of from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 570 bbls....Bag-meal continues inactive within the range of $1 42½@$1 45 for Coarse; $1 49@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 70 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 80@$3 15 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oatmeal at from $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring advanced about 3c. a bushel on the better qualities, with a brisk demand noted, mostly on export account, closing firmly. Winter Wheat dull, but held confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 184,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 58 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 57@$1 58 for the best samples; $1 52@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago, North-west, and Minnesota do., mostly car lots; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mainly at $1 51@$1 52 for boat-loads, closing at $1 52 for prime; $1 48@$1 50½ for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 47@$1 56 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 40@$1 42 for Rejected Spring; $1 55 for Canada Club, in bond....Corn has been in fairly active demand, in good part for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 81,500 bushels at 76c.@80c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 78c.@79c. for fair to good average lots; 78c.@80½c. for new Yellow do.; 76c.@78c. for new White do.; 80c.@80½c. for new Yellow Southern; 83c. for fair old do., in store....Rye dull at 98c.@$1 02....Barley quiet and weak as to price; 6,000 bushels foreign sold on private terms. Canada West available at $2, but not in request....Barley Malt inactive and irregular....Oats have been offered less freely and quoted rather firmer, with a good inquiry noted for the better grades of stock. Sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels at 61c.@62½c. for mixed Western, and 62c.@63½c. for White do....Feed in demand and quoted at from $23@$30 ⅌ ton....Stock of Grain in store here includes 1,317,775 bushels Wheat, 775,142 bushels Corn, 21,975 bushels Rye, 65,203 bushels Barley, 819,818 bushels Oats, 974 bushels Peas, and 19,184 bushels Malt.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but held firmly. The stock of foreign in first hands here to-day was only 434 hhds., (against 1,747 hhds. same time last year,) including 259 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and 175 hhds. English Island. A sale of 25 hhds. choice new crop Porto Rico was made at 65c. ⅌ gallon. New-Orleans in moderate jobbing demand at former figures. Stock in first hands to-day, 5,086 bbls. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, 33c.@36c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 36c.@45c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active, and quoted steady in price; sales 2,500 bbls. Strained at $2 47½ ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at unchanged rates....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request on the basis of 48c.@48½c. for merchantable; sales, 80 bbls. at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 400 bbls. for early delivery, at 7¼c., quoted weak at the close at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; and 8,000 bbls., March, at 7¼c., closing at about 7⅛c....Refined dull here at 15½c. for early delivery; 16c. for the last half of March; and 16c.@16½c. for April; sales, 2,500 bbls. high test, for early delivery, at 15¾c. ⅌ gallon....At Philadelphia, sales have been made of 20,000 bbls., April delivery, various options, within the last half, at 16c., and 15,000 bbls., early May, at 16¼....Refined, in cases, and Naphtha quoted about as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather stronger in price, on, however, a limited business, almost wholly for prompt delivery. Sales, 350 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15 75@$15 80; 150 bbls., old do. at $14 50, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $14 25@$14 50, and Extra Prime at $13 50....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 7¾c. for light, and Western at 6¾c.@7⅛c....The receipts of Pork at this port in February were 7,935 bbls. Stocks of pork in the packing yards here to-day, 64,954 bbls., (including 49,302 bbls. new and 15,652 bbls. old,) against 71,947 bbls. on Feb. 1, 1874, and 50,498 bbls. March 1, 1873....Cut-meats have been about as last quoted as to values, with a somewhat freer movement reported, embracing sales of 15,000 lbs. pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12½ and 11 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, 11 and 10 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c.; 500 Pickled Hams, 13 lbs., at 10¾c.; 400 bxs. Backs on private terms; 6,250 Dry-salted Hams, 14 lbs., at 9¾c.; 50 bxs. Short-cut Hams, 18 lbs., at 10c.; 450 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6c....Bacon has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of small lots of Short Clear at 8⅝c.; 250 bxs. Long Clear at 8 7-16c., and 1,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, part at 8 9-16c....Lard has been fairly active, but at a shade lower prices, closing about steady. Sales for early delivery include 1,800 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅛c. for prime; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅜c.; 120 tcs. City Steam at 9⅛c., closing at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 8⅞c., and 800 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 9⅝c.@9¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,500 tcs., March options, at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c., closing at 9⅛c.; 1,250 tcs., April, part at 9 5-16c., and 750 tcs., May, at 9½c....Beef has been in moderate request within the previous range. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31 for do. City, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $24@$26 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern....Stock of Beef in the packing yards, 10,857 tcs. and bbls. (including 5,738 tcs. and bbls. old and 5,119 tcs. and bbls. new) against 12,228 tcs. and bbls., Feb. 1, 1874; and 38,493 tcs. and bbls., March 1, 1874....Butter shows decided firmness, especially in the instance of the finer grades of stock, which meet with a [illegible] prime to very fancy; 42c.@55c. for fair to very choice do., pails, and 31c.@40c. for the range of Western and Rolls at from 31c.@40c. ⅌ lb....Cheese has been in good request at well supported prices, with State Factory, poor to choice quoted firm at from 11c.@17½c., chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for good to fine, and 14c.@15c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11c.@16½c.; Western product at 11½c.@16½c. for fair to choice Factory; 5c.@14c. Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Generally quiet, but quoted steady. Stock of Calcutta Linseed, according to Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., 3,400 bags at Boston, and none here. And of Bombay, 4,184 bags at Boston.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged as to price; 267 hhds. good to fair Refining New-crop Muscovado sold at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7 7-16c.@7⅝c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¼c. Refining Sugars have been moderately sought after, with Crushed and Powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's, 9c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in New-York, to-day, was 17,266 hhds., 29,635 bxs., 171,808 bags, and 49 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow rather quiet at somewhat easier figures; sales equal to 139,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 7⅞c.@7¾c....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. good Western sold at 9⅛c., with prime quoted at 9⅜c.; and 20 tcs. Lard Stearine on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in more demand at about former rates; sales, 2,700 half-chests Green, 5,000 half-chests Japan, and 1,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at unchanged quotations. Messrs. M. Ruder & Son make the exports of Tobacco from this port in February 2,564 hhds., 5,356 bxs., 6,706 bales, and 627 other pks. Also, 591,362 lbs. Manufactured.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 275 bbls., in lots, at 96c. ⅌ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderately active business reported in the way of berth freights, without any further change of moment as to rates. The chartering movement has been somewhat brisker with the main inquiry for vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, rates showing no decided variation....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, or 9¼d. for Wheat, and 24,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. for Corn, or 8¾d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 450 bales Cotton as ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb., which indicates less firmness; 150 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 750 bxs. Cheese, part at 47s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also a British ship, 1,247 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at 21-32d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel, which is an advance; 1,000 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 4½d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 127 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce. Also, a British ship, 1,282 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; and a ship, with Oil-cake, reported from New-Orleans, at 50s....For Exeter, a Swedish brig, 205 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Waterford, a British brig, 202 tons, hence with about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 373 tons, hence with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 8s.; also, a bark, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. ⅌ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, a Russian bark, 750 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags) at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre direct, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅜c. ⅌ lb....For Bremen, by sail, 2,000 bxs. Starch on private terms; a Norwegian ship, 846 tons, (to arrive from Tybee,) with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and an Italian bark, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 8s. 1d. ⅌ quarter, and £10 gratuity, with option of Antwerp or Hamburg....For Norr Koping, a Norwegian bark, 273 tons, hence, with Provisions, on the basis of 50s. ⅌ ton....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 299 tons, with about 230 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, a German brig, (to arrive from the United Kingdom,) with a full cargo of Resin, from Wilmington, at 6s. 6d.; also a Norwegian bark, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms; and a Norwegian brig, with about 2,000 bbls. do., from do., at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; also two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d. ⅌ lb. to the Russian Baltic....For Martinique a British brig, with Coal, from Baltimore at $3 75, gold, ⅌ ton....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 303 tons, hence, with Shooks at 10c., and a schooner with do., from St. John, at 30c., gold....For Cardenas or Matanzas, two American schooners, 284 and 128 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads at $1 each, and Shooks, for ballasting, at 8c....For Matanzas and back to New-York, a brig, with Molasses at $5 50, net....For a Windward Island, a schooner, from Baltimore, on the basis of 60c. ⅌ bbl....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American brig, 213 tons, at 50c....For the West Indies and back to Boston, an American schooner, 175 tons, at $2,250....For San Domingo, a schooner, with general cargo, from Boston, at $1....For Yarmouth, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $10....For Boston, a schooner, with Log-wood, from San Domingo, at $6; another, with Lumber, from Pocassin River, at $6 50, and another, with do., from Savannah, at $9.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 2, 1874.

Trade on yesterday and to-day at Weekawken and One Hundred Street Yards was small and slow; still prices were fair. Thirty-seven cars of Horned Cattle were on sale at Weekawken Yards, and were in part sold off, the residue was forwarded to Harsimus Cove. The herds on sale at One Hundred Street Yards ranged from common to choice and were almost all sold off by noon; prices ranged from 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 to 9 cwt., from 56 to 60 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold from $38@$81 ⅌ head, with one Cow sold at $93. Veals sold in small lots from 9c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves sold from $8@$18 ⅌ head. Sheep sold in large lots from $5 56¼ ⅌ cwt.@$7 75 ⅌ cwt., one lot of choice Michigan Sheep sold at 8c. ⅌ lb. There were no live commission Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened with an upward tendency from 7⅛c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Western-dressed opened slow from 6⅞c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

T. C. Eastman sold for J. B. Hunter, 42 good Missouri Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; also, for same, 126 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 135 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 55 choice Illinois Steers from 12¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 130 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Leary & Ryan sold for selves 43 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 68 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 56 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 18 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. Healy sold, for self, 82 generally fair Steers from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold, for A. Wollerton, 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for selves, 84 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for G. W. Dewey, 54 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. strong; for C. W. Reynolds, 64 generally fair Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for A. Gillespie, 56 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 66 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, J. N. Pidcock sold 497 Michigan Sheep, weight 48,990 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 170 choice Michigan Sheep, weight 17,380 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 1 Calf, weight 182 lbs., at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 16,100 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 144 Sheep, weight 11,870 lbs., at $6 30 ⅌ cwt.; 356 Sheep, weight 30,200 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 133 Sheep, weight 11,760 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 178 Sheep, weight 16,430 lbs., at $7 18 ⅌ cwt.; 85 Sheep, weight 8,710 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 86 Sheep, weight 9,080 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; also sold for week ending Feb. 28, 1874, 3,256 Sheep and Lambs for $19,921 04. Hume & Elliott sold 181 State Sheep, weight 15,580 lbs., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 177 State Sheep, weight 17,480 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 158 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,670 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 88 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,340 lbs., at $7 56 ⅌ cwt.; 494 Michigan Sheep, weight 51,120 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 159 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,530 lbs., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 320 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 16 Veals, weight 2,030 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 700 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 38 grass Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 5 choice quality grass Calves for $90. Also sold for week ending Feb. 28, 1874, 5,075 Sheep for $32,924 13, average ⅌ head, $6 48.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards P. Lerch sold 522 Ohio Sheep, weight 43,560 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,710 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,900 lbs., at $5 56¼ ⅌ head; 378 Illinois Sheep, weight 33,120 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 217 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,840 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,940 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 15 cars of Sheep. Also sold for week ending Feb. 28, 1874, 3,632 Sheep at average rate of $5 84 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 28, 1874, 5,257 head of Horned Cattle, 4,208 Sheep, 8,204 Hogs. Fresh arrivals this day, 150 cars of Horned Cattle, 7 cars of Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending March 2, 1874, 1,561 head of Horned Cattle, 11 Cows, 351 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 28, 1874, 6,730 Sheep, 11 Cows, 130 Veals. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day, 2,662 Sheep, 48 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 28, 1874, 14,528 Hogs, 4,960 Sheep. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day, 4,236 Hogs, 4,905 Sheep.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts for two days, 3,200 head; market fairly active and prices steady; sales of fair Natives and corn-fed Texans at $4 60@$4 65; good to choice Steers, $5@$5 50; common Stockers, $2 50@$3 40; closing steady; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market dull, weak, and lower; good to extra assorted lots selling at $5 25@$5 80; fair light-weight Hogs sold at $4 80@$4 90; shipments, 7,500. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; market fairly active and steady at $5 25@$6 75 for good to extra.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Cattle moderately active and a fraction higher; sales, 1,600 Extra State and Western Steers at $7 25@$7 75; fair to good, $6 50@$7; common, $5@$5 50. Sheep unchanged; sales, 6,000 at $5@$7 75. Hogs firmly held; sales, 5,000 at $8 50@$9.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Flour quiet and weak; buyers demand a reduction which holders refuse. Wheat in improved demand, and firmer for Fall, but only sample lots sold. Corn slow and unchanged at 61c.@61½c. for White Mixed, at east side, in elevators; 59½c. for No. 2 Mixed Regular; 62¼c.@62½c. April. Oats dull and unchanged at 45c.@45½c. for No. 2 at east side on track; 47c. in elevator. Barley—Nothing done. Rye firm at 95c., cash and March. Whisky—No sales. Pork quiet; sales of small lots at $14 75@$15. Dry-salted Meats firmer; business small; sales of loose lots to arrive at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Sales of jobbing lots at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8¼c.@8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard—Nothing doing; 8½c. bid. Live Hogs steady at $4 65@$4 80 for shipping; $4 90@$5 25 for packing. Cattle dull at $1 75@$3 50 for native Cows and Heifers; $2 50@$4 50 for common to fair Butchers'; $4 25@$5 75 for good to choice Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs, and 1,300 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Grain in store—Wheat, 100,156 bushels; Corn, 16,781 bushels; Oats, 33,016 bushels; Barley, 41,321 bushels; Rye, 4,247 bushels; Peas, 500 bushels; Barley-malt, 984 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; Wheat, 8,136 bushels; Corn, 23,510 bushels; Oats, 29,994 bushels; Barley, 2,050 bushels; Peas, 2,450 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 21,343 bushels; Corn, 22,300 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Barley, 9,800 bushels; Peas, 3,510 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75; White, $8 50@$9; Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2, $1 [illegible] Winter, $1 80@$1 85; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn steady; sales, 4,000 bushels Old at 78c., in store, and 74c. on track. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at [illegible]

$2. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $16@$16 50; Short Cuts, $16 50. Hams, 12c.@12½c.; Shoulders, 8½c.@9c.; Breakfast Bacon, 10c.@11c. Dried Beef, $16; Beef Tongues, $8 10 ⅌ dozen. Lard, 9½c.@9¾c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Flour firm and unchanged; shippers not buying. Wheat active at $1 21½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 18½ for No. 2 do., spot; $1 21¼, April; $1 26, May; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; Rejected nominal. Corn active and higher at 59⅞c.@59⅜c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or March; 59⅞c.@60c., May; new No. 2 Mixed, 53½c.@54c.; Rejected, old, 54c.; new, 51c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 43c. for No. 2, cash; 44c., April. Rye firm and scarce at 85c.@85½c. for No. 2, fresh. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring nominal; No. 3 do., $1 42@$1 43. Pork steady at $13 85 cash and March; $14 30 April. Lard in fair demand and lower at $8 45@$8 50 cash; $8 70 April; $8 90 May. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders held at 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles sold at 7⅜c.; Short Clear do., 7⅝c., loose, cash. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Flour dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; sales of Extra Spring at $5 60@$6 25 for medium to choice. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 23½@$1 25; No. 2, $1 21½@$1 22; March, $1 21; April, $1 22¾@$1 23¾; May, $1 27½@$1 28. Oats steady; sales of No. 2, spot, at 41½c.; April, 42½c.; May, 46½c. Corn—Sales of No. 2 Mixed at 57c.; new, 55c. Rye—Sales of No. 1 at 79c.@79¼c. Barley sold at $1 60 for No. 2 Fall. Live Hogs dull and nominal at $4 90@$5 15. Pork sold at $13 85@$14. Lard—Sales of Kettle at 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats sold at 7⅝c. for Short-rib Middles. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5¼c. Receipts not reported. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 39,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet at $1 38@$1 40. Corn dull at 58c.@62c. Oats dull at 44c.@51c. Rye steady at $1@$1 01. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter firm and scarce. Pork quiet at $14 25@$14 50. Lard quiet and steady at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Steam; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 5⅜c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and steady at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 90c.

TOLEDO, March 2.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat 1c.@2c. higher; sales of Amber Michigan, cash and March, at $1 47; April, $1 51; No. 2 Amber Michigan, March, $1 47; April, $1 49. Corn a shade higher; sales of High Mixed, April, at 66½c.; May, 68½c.; New, 61½c.; no grade, 58c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed sold at $5 25. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 50. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn sold at 70c.@71c. Oats sold at 57c.@65c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork sold at $14 50. Bulk Meats sold at 5⅜c. for Shoulders; 7⅝c. Clear Rib Sides; 7⅞c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon sold at 6⅝c. for Shoulders; $8 45 for Clear Rib Sides; $8 75 for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9½c. for Tierce, 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky dull and declining at 89½c.

DETROIT, March 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 58½ for Extra; $1 52½ for No. 1 White; $1 46½ for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 66c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 49c.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Grain steady and generally firm. Wheat held at $1 56 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 2. Corn sold at 67c.@68c. for Old Mixed; 64c.@65c. for New do. Oats sold at 49c. for No. 1 State; 47c. for No. 2. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 11,518 bales; gross, 10,977 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,439 bales; to the Continent, 1,922 bales; coastwise, 3,299 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; last evening, 2,700 bales; stock, 318,093 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,937 bales; gross, 1,956 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,200 bales; coastwise, 727 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 59,999 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 3,779 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,667 bales; to the Continent, 690 bales; to France, 2,100 bales; coastwise, 708 bales; sales, 302 bales; stock, 83,542 bales.

GALVESTON, March 2.—Cotton dull; light demand; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,633 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,100 bales; to the Continent, 3,600 bales; coastwise, 26 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 103,722 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. New-York Central, 95; Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43⅜; do., Preferred, 68; United States 10-40 Bonds, 103½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 85c.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 5c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43@43¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7¾d.; do. do. deliverable May and June, at 7⅞d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d. Provisions—Lard, 43s. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 39s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12d.@12½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s.@7s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Clover-seed 45s.@50s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, March 2—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 34s., and closed at 33s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil £29 3s.@£29 6s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Petroleum, 31½f. for fine Pale American.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.
11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble Work," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR BULK-HEAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing GRANITE to build a BULK-HEAD or RIVER WALL will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations,

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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

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Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAN, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

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FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty two years.

SILAS C. HAY, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. WILLIAM S. WARNER, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

HAY & WARNER Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 78 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW ST.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 | $50,000 |
| Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878 | 20,000 |
| Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879 | 50,000 |
| Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879 | 30,000 |
| Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889 | 40,000 |
| Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890 | 20,000 |
| Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890 | 30,000 |
| Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900 | 40,000 |

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."

JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

During the month of March, 1874, I shall, by order, receive bids for gold, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

| | |
|---|---|
| THURSDAY, March 5 | $1,000,000 |
| THURSDAY, March 12 | 00,000 |
| THURSDAY, March 19 | 1,000,000 |
| THURSDAY, March 26 | 500,000 |

A certified check for Five per cent. of bid must be deposited therewith. Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept bids in excess of the amount advertised for. Printed forms for bids, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway Company are notified that the agreement approved at the last meeting of the bondholders is ready for signature at the offices of Messrs. Adrian Iselin & Co., and of Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., New-York. It has already received the assent of holders of a majority of the bonds, and it is important to all parties intending to join the combination to sign the agreement without delay.

The committee also give notice that by the terms of the agreement the option of uniting with the combination will remain open to all bondholders until the 25th day of March next, and that after that date no further signatures to the agreement are to be received.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD,
JOHN H. FISHER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY,
R. R. McALPINE,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
SKIPWITH WILMER,
EUGENE KELLY,
LUCIUS TUCKERMAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

T. T. BROWN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co. BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS, invested in United States bonds.

EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM Railroad Company's Consolidated Mtge. 7 Per Cent. Bonds, Due 1900. A small amount for sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN, NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.

JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of Nineteen (19) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 9th March, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon.

T. J. CARTER, President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,874 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

## DIVIDENDS.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due in the City of Mobile March 1 on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after 2d idem at the office of the company in Mobile, or at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York, where will also be paid the interest due March 1 on the Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the same company.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo.

ADAMS EARL, President.

COUPON NOTICE.—FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY, of Michigan.—The March Coupons on the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.

H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ Send for circular.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 38 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of C. LEVEY & H. MEIGS, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MEIGS, Jr., will sign in liquidation.

CLARENCE LEVEY.
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.

No. 59 Exchange place, corner of Broad st., (entrance on Exchange place,) New-York, March 3, 1874.—Referring to the above, I beg to give notice that I have established myself, with Mr. J. C. O'BRIEN, at No. 59 Exchange place, under the firm name of C. LEVEY & CO., to continue the printing and stationery business, where I shall be pleased to see all my customers.

Very respectfully, CLARENCE LEVEY.

DISSOLUTION.

No. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

The firm of A. D. WILLIAMS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

A. D. WILLIAMS.
J. F. WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874.


### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenbergh, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MARY STUART—Mme. Fanny Janauschock, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, CONCALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Mr. T. C. King.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly.

MAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM. (Allegory.)

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, TIMES Office.*

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES has not yet found leisure to remark editorially upon SIMMONS."—*Springfield Republican.*

Why on earth we should be expected to go into this Simmons squabble we have not the slightest idea. We have contemplated it at a safe distance, with many thanksgivings that it was "none of our funeral." The whole of the Massachusetts press has been hammering at the subject, ding-dong, for weeks past; and we hope we know ourselves better than to interfere in a Massachusetts fight on either side. There *are* limits to human presumption. Cannot the Springfield *Republican* and all the Boston papers put together settle their affairs without our help? If not, we will open branch offices in Springfield and Boston, and put a speedy end to the incompetent journals; but, first of all, we should like to polish off the little work we have on hand in our own immediate neighborhood. As soon as we have set the rest of the universe to rights, we will take a turn at the Hub, but we should like to be allowed to finish one job at a time. Moreover, if our Springfield friend, with all his colaborers, cannot deal with such an affair as this of SIMMONS, what can be expected of us, who are only "an organ?"

Mr. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, explains to-day the use which has been made of the liberal donations received by the society—never more liberal than since the infamous attacks made on this excellent charity by the *Herald*. Mr. BRACE stands in no need of defense from the assaults made upon him, simply because he had the audacity to object to "*Les soupes Bennett.*" If twenty-five years of good reputation could be knocked to pieces by a few scurrilous articles, it would be a bad prospect for every decent man in the community. Mr. BRACE is known to thousands of our citizens as a most pure-minded, honorable, and wisely benevolent man, foremost in all good works, ever ready to assist the poor, though opposed to the introduction and spread of pauperism. His assailant is *not* famous in that particular way by any means.

Parents who have bought the toy-mortars which have recently been on sale in a store at the corner of Twentieth street and Broadway, must feel rather uncomfortable this morning. This interesting toy discharges an India-rubber ball to a "considerable distance," the propelling power being said to be nitro-glycerine—nothing more. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless. Nevertheless, the pretty toy blew out the front of a house yesterday, and severely injured several ladies who happened to be passing. We need scarcely say that it is a monstrous shame to allow dangerous explosives, such as this hideous "toy," to be stored in any of our thoroughfares. The maker of the infernal machine has another store at No. 181 Broadway, and we advise our readers to give that establishment a wide berth until the contents of it are seized. The Police ought at once to suppress the traffic, and parents who have bought the toys should understand that they have taken an engine of death into their houses.

A bill will be sent to the Legislature this week for the repeal of the existing State law which permits the collection, by Hell Gate pilots, of half-rate fees for pilotage when no actual service has been rendered. The Ship-owners' and Captains' Association, engaged in mercantile business in this City, have been instrumental in preparing the bill. Accompanying the bill will be a petition for its passage, signed by many names. This subject of compulsory pilotage has been a source of contention for years between the parties interested, the ship-owners insisting that the law is unjust, and the pilots asserting that by its enactment they obtain only what is due to them. The necessity of pilotage on all occasions through Hell Gate and the waters adjacent thereto, is denied by ship-owners, who complain that even in the case of their employing steam-tugs managed by experienced masters, and by the use of which means they gain in time and otherwise, they are obliged to pay the additional fees to the Hell Gate Association. The Hell Gate pilots hold that the additional fees but serve to make up a compensation for past years of apprenticeship, and the worth of their experience and knowledge. The channel is intricate and dangerous beyond a doubt, and the laborer is worthy of his hire. But the justice of the law should be looked into, and something done to give satisfaction, if possible, to all interested. The Legislature of Maine has objected to this compulsory pilotage as unjust and oppressive, and last Winter Gov. DIX sent a special message to the Senate calling attention to the subject. The message was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and no legislation followed. The law has been amended once or twice, and in 1869 it was repealed so far as to permit the collection of additional fees when no service was rendered. In 1871 the law was again put in force, and since then compulsory pilotage has been allowed. The committee to whom the bill will be referred should look well into the matter.

It is the opinion of some of the best-informed members of the Legislature that the session this year can be made a much shorter one than usual. The principal financial bills are in an unusually forward state, and the committees having them in charge are pledged to give them the utmost attention until they are completed. The "raft" of special legislation which has often consumed the time of previous Legislatures, is this year much smaller than usual. If the Senate and Assembly can manage to get through inside of the hundred days, and, having dispatched the bills necessary to keep the machinery of the Government in running order, to go home, they will do themselves and their party a substantial service.

Gen. BUTLER'S ingenuity in gilding unpalatable pills seems to be without limit. Having set his heart upon the restoration of franking, he yesterday introduced a bill which he called an "Act to enable members of Congress to do the public business with their constituents and the departments." This appears innocent enough, but the bill provides that during the sessions of Congress, and for thirty days prior and subsequent thereto, all the written and printed matter of members shall go through the mails free. In effect, the bill restores the franking swindle in its worst form, but we are glad to see from some test votes on the question in the House yesterday that it has little chance of passage. Gen. BUTLER is likely to have more success in making Federal officers, and should confine himself to efforts in that line in the future.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that the streets of that city are cleaned for $150,000 a year, Though by no means a model in this respect, Brooklyn may with perfect safety be said to be kept quite as clean as New-York. The traffic on the streets is, of course, very much less, but their gross mileage is equal to, if not greater, than that of New-York. Yet our Police Commissioners spent last year ten times as much as the Brooklyn Board of Works upon street-cleaning. The latter continued, moreover, to pay for the separation of ashes and garbage—a thing not attempted here—and they obtained a revenue from the sale of offal.

In another column will be found a most influentially-signed petition against the inflation of the currency. Appended to that petition are the names of the Presidents or Cashiers of forty banks and trust companies, of the Presidents of ten insurance companies, of thirty of our prominent financial houses, and of about 150 leading merchants and manufacturers in various branches of trade. The signers of the petition are thoroughly representative of the interests of New-York commerce and finance. They take their stand upon the obvious principle that "the issue of irredeemable paper money, and making it a legal tender, is simply levying a forced loan upon the people of the United States," and they refer to the fact that no civilized Government has ever resorted to the issue of irredeemable paper money in time of peace. They urge that the further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury should be at once stopped, and that every dollar of the so-called reserve already issued should be called in.

Senator SARGENT discovered a new argument yesterday against making the Centennial Exhibition international in its character. As 1876 will be the Presidential election year, Mr. SARGENT views with apprehension the prospect of "foreign powers" being invited to come and observe our great quadrennial assault upon the character of public men. This argument has at least the merit of supplying an antidote to the lively concern manifested by Mr. SUMNER in regard to the disquieting effect of Republican oratory upon the minds of the representatives of the effete monarchies of Europe. Even the representatives of her Britannic Majesty, who, Mr. SUMNER thinks, will be dreadfully cut up by the necessarily uncomplimentary references to GEORGE III., of pig-headed memory, might derive some consolation in reflecting that the Declaration of Independence was sufficiently atoned for by the inevitable ordeal of a Presidential campaign. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made the insidious suggestion that if the exhibition is to be international it should be held in New-York. We trust that the Philadelphia papers will not set this down to the diabolical promptings of the New-York press. We really don't want the big show; Mr. MORRILL cannot tempt us to bid for it by a reference to our magnificent bay and abundant hotel accommodations. We have already declined to subsidize an exhibition supposed to be likely to compete with the Philadelphia show, and we are even prepared to concede that foreign potentates would much the harbor of New-York, if the newspapers of the Quaker City will only give us credit for being perfectly disinterested in the matter.

### CITY AND STATE.

A mole burrowing in the earth, without thought or care whither it is tending, fitly illustrates New-York legislation in recent years in regard to the material interests of the State and City. It is not denied that we are hardly pressed on all sides by rivals, eager to strip us of the trade to which our supremacy in the nation is due, yet nothing is done to avert the disaster which every one sees is impending. Canada extends and enlarges its canal system, so that the trade of Montreal increases 285 per cent., while that of New-York is increased only 57 per cent.; but we fall back on isothermal theories, declare that to be impossible which has already been accomplished, and do nothing for the Erie Canal, on which our prosperity is admitted to depend. Not contented with the blind stupidity of this inaction, we cling with the tenacity of infatuation to the Usury laws and the taxation of mortgages.

The time has come when facts must be looked honestly in the face. The prosperity and supremacy of the State of New-York depend wholly upon the City. When the City begins to roll down hill, the State must surely follow after it. The City is, beyond all question, the meat upon which the State has grown so great. Now, what is the case with regard to the City? We are forced, by recent revelations, to the unpleasant conclusion that if the present policy is continued, our City has reached the summit of all its greatness. During the present decennial period it may about hold its own; during the next it will begin to retrograde. It is well enough to say in the spirit of boasting that the City is the heart of the great system made up of itself, Brooklyn, Westchester, and the contiguous counties of New-Jersey; but of what value is the heart after the blood is withdrawn from it? Year by year the City is depleted for the benefit of its neighbors, and this depletion must go on until it is stopped by the removal of the causes to which it is due. It is true that the City will, after a time, drag down its neighbors to ruin with itself, but we fail to find any satisfaction in that reflection.

Few things are required to keep the City the mistress of the continent. One of them is to adopt without delay, and enforce without cessation, the canal policy to which the Republican Party is pledged, and which we have urged upon public attention until we are tired of the thankless task. Another is to afford ample terminal facilities for commerce, for those we can now present are farcical in their poverty. These will give renewed life to the City; but in order that it may be sure of healthy, vigorous growth, those twin relics of primeval stupidity, the Usury laws and the taxation of bonds and mortgages, must be swept away. The latter measure is especially a most pressing necessity. Elsewhere we print a letter which proves this fact with great clearness. It is demonstrable that this taxation has driven capital from us, has prevented improvements, has paralyzed productive industry, and has largely benefited our neighbors at our expense. Owing to this taxation, millions of our capital are sent beyond our limits for investment where the rate of interest is high, and there is complete freedom from taxation, penalties, and forfeiture. If the laws of New-York had been designed expressly to rob its people of all the advantages of accumulated capital, they could not have more completely secured that result than they have done. Without constant accumulations of capital, superior to those of immediate neighbors, no people can continue to grow in prosperity, and under our laws such accumulations are impossible.

Statistics are the most conclusive of arguments and the most eloquent of preachers. We invite attention to the following, which show the increase in population in the City and the contiguous counties of New-Jersey:

| | —NEW-YORK.— | | —NEW-JERSEY COS.— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population. | Rate. | Population. | Rate. |
| 1800 | 60,515 | .. | 57,900 | .. |
| 1810 | 96,373 | 60 | 68,193 | 18 |
| 1820 | 123,706 | 28 | 73,629 | 8 |
| 1830 | 202,589 | 63 | 98,734 | 34 |
| 1840 | 312,700 | 54 | 118,575 | 20 |
| 1850 | 515,547 | 65 | 177,114 | 50 |
| 1860 | 813,669 | 58 | 287,876 | 64 |
| 1870 | 942,202 | 16 | 449,347 | 60 |

This exhibit is equally alarming if made between the City and Westchester or Kings, but it is our purpose chiefly to show how our policy is driving population and corresponding wealth not only out of the City, but out of the State. We are now only beginning to feel the evil effects of our blindness in our canal policy, and thus far this exodus, so disastrous in itself, and so alarming in its suggestions, is due almost entirely and beyond all question to three things—the Usury laws, taxation of bonds and mortgages, and the lack of rapid transit. This proposition, in our judgment, cannot be disputed, and therefore it is obvious that relief can only come from the Legislature.

The time has come when delays are more than dangerous, for they are inevitably fatal. Let the Legislature, therefore, during the short remainder of the present session, adopt an enlightened canal policy by approving the funding amendment; give us rapid transit; repeal the Usury laws, which are a menace to legitimate business, and exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. Let all this be done, and the cup of our prosperity will continue to so overflow that we need not care where its drippings may fall. Let these be refused much longer, and in the next generation, if not the present, there will be nothing in that cup but the bitter dregs.

### FRAUDS IN STREET-CLEANING.

No public bureau was ever so utterly condemned by an investigation as the Street-cleaning Bureau of this City has been, by the inquiry into its management now being made by the Assembly Committee on Cities. The committee has as yet apparently only got a little below the surface; but the corruption and inefficiency which have already been discovered are far beyond what has ever been charged or any one supposed to exist. It has been established beyond all doubt by the evidence of competent witnesses that the City has not only been badly served, but has been defrauded by this bureau out of large amounts of money. Any one who has read the testimony will cordially agree with MR. JOHN W. AMBROSE, who was examined yesterday, that "the whole thing is a shame and a swindle upon the City."

The evidence taken yesterday was not less important and damaging than that which FOSTER, a contractor, testified that during 1873 he dumped 1,000 loads of dirt, taken from cellars, on the East River scows, for which he paid 19½ cents per load. THOMAS BALDWIN, another contractor, dumped 10,000 loads, for which he paid 8 to 19 cents per load; but MICHAEL MOONEY paid 20 cents per load for stuff carted from STEWART'S and dumped on the City scows. There is no explanation of this arbitrary variation, and there can be none consistent with honesty and good sense in the management of the matter. Another discreditable fact is brought to light in the reluctant testimony of DAVID ROBBINS, one of the dump inspectors, who confesses that he *might* have collected assessments for political purposes from ash-cart men and others by order of his superiors. This is equivalent to saying that he did do it, and, his superiors being the Police Commissioners, these officials are shown to have extorted money from these poor men to assist them in pushing their schemes. This one fact is enough to condemn the bureau, and to justify the Legislature in placing it in more honest and competent hands.

But the most important evidence yesterday was that of Mr. AMBROSE. This gentleman was foreman of four wards for six years under BROWN, and did the work for which THORNE reqnires four men. Being thoroughly familiar with all the details of street-cleaning, he speaks as an expert, and his testimony is therefore conclusive. He declared that the City should be able to separate the ashes from other refuse at an expense of $20,000, and sell them for $100,000; nothing of the kind was done and here is a loss of $80,000. Ashes alone are entirely unobjectionable in a sanitary view for filling-in purposes, and would find a ready sale. The other refuse should be dumped into the water, which was done under BROWN at a cost of not more than five cents per yard. The bureau, however, put it with the other, for which nothing was received, on CHARLICK'S land at an expense six times greater. The witness was certain the City could not have produced more than 750,000 cubic yards, but the City paid for 1,100,000 loads, and as a load should be a cubic yard, it is clear there was gross mismanagement or swindling somewhere. Mr. AMBROSE stated that BROWN'S receipts from cellar-dirt were about $10,000 per annum, and gave it as his opinion that an equal income could now be derived from this source. Why is there not?

The statements of Mr. AMBROSE in regard to the cost of street-cleaning should not escape public attention. It is known that the bureau does not pretend at any time to clean any of the streets oftener than once a week, some of them two or three times, and three or four leading thoroughfares daily. This is what the bureau pretends to do, and which we all know it does not do. Now, take the statement of this witness, that not only can every street in the City be cleaned daily for $1,000,000 per annum, but all needed cleaning can be done and the City kept in excellent sanitary condition for $750,000 per year. And he proves that such is the case by going into details. It is apparent to any one that 700 men with 350 carts constantly employed, as contemplated by Mr. AMBROSE, could do all the work and do it well. Indeed, this number of carts gives each only about six loads per day, and it is proper to inquire at this point what THORNE does with his 450 carts when he does not scrape up any dirt for them to remove. Furthermore, it is well known that the labor of street-cleaning could be much lessened if the ordinances against throwing ashes in the streets were enforced. Under the present Police Board, Mr. AMBROSE has found 14,000 violations of these ordinances, and only two arrests. Of course the law is a dead letter.

Considering the character of the evidence which has thus far been produced, we are not surprised that CHARLICK appeared before the committee at the close of yesterday's proceedings, and desired to have some of the witnesses recalled and cross-examined in the interest of the Police Board. He is naturally anxious to break the force of their evidence, if possible. The committee acted properly in granting him the privilege he asked. From the beginning of these proceedings it has been apparent that the more this matter is investigated the worse it will appear. By all means let CHARLICK get all the comfort he can from cross-examining such witnesses as PIDGEON, PICKARD, and AMBROSE. We hope he will not fail to recall the inspector, WINANS, who was the last witness examined yesterday, and work at him until he gets the truth concerning that mysterious memorandum-book, showing the division of spoils between himself and THORNE for the privilege of dumping exacted from private parties. The witness first claimed to have such a book, and then denied having it. Here is an excellent chance for CHARLICK, and we hope he will not fail to improve it.

### REPEALING A POSSIBLE JOB.

It is obvious that the fewer laws we have providing for unnecessary or premature public works, the better will be the chance for carrying out enterprises which are essential to the growth of the City. The present Legislature has shown a commendable readiness to repeal some of the unexecuted jobs sanctioned by its predecessor. It has repealed the Industrial Exhibition bill, it seems likely to relieve the City from the necessity of proceeding forthwith with a new City Prison, and now a bill has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. WAGSTAFF providing for the repeal of that very suspicious and dangerous piece of legislation known as chapter 429 of the laws of 1873.

The act referred to was passed on May 7 of last year, without having undergone very thorough scrutiny. It enables three Commissioners, appointed under the act of the Board of Supervisors, to purchase sites and erect buildings for armories without any other check or limit than that involved in the provision that their expenditures shall not exceed $500,000 a year. On the 26th of June last, the Board of Supervisors appointed as Commissioners Messrs. FRANCIS M. BIXBY, CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZAELDER, and CHARLES COWEN. Subsequently Mr. SCHWARTZAELDER withdrew, and Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK became the third Commissioner. We are not aware whether these gentlemen have incurred any expense to the City under the provisions of the law they were appointed to execute. They seem to have building armories which the City does not want. But the fact that their powers have not, so far, been abused, is no reason why powers eminently susceptible of abuse should be intrusted either to the existing commission or to any less scrupulous successor. Armories by the dozen might, under cover of this law, be erected without the slightest necessity throughout the City. The opportunities for jobbery and corruption presented by the act are quite as numerous as those contained in the legislation affecting the new Court-house.

The enormous frauds perpetrated under pretense of armory leases and armory repairs are known to most of our readers. While the records of County expenditures show that millions of dollars have been extracted from the Treasury for purposes connected with the accommodation of National Guard regiments, the armories have either been fitted up at the expense of the members, or left in the most disgraceful state of neglect. The vigilance with which expenditures for these purposes are even now scanned is not what the City is entitled to expect. Armory leases still exist at the most exorbitant figures, and we have failed to observe any systematic effort to reduce these to a reasonable and economical limit. Certainly no fresh opportunity for jobbery in this direction ought to be allowed to exist. The only regiment which is at present very urgent for a new armory is the Seventh, and that body proposes to pay for the building out of the regimental treasury. There are opportunities enough of spending money on necessary public works, without hampering the Treasury by the prospect of any indefinite demands. The law repealing chapter 429 (1873) ought to be promptly passed.

### A CURIOUS CASE.

The recent trial, conviction, and sentence of WILLIAM A. STONE to imprisonment for life, for the moment revives public interest in the incendiary fire which well-nigh ruined the residents of the village of Canastota, in this State, last October. During more than a year previously the villagers had been in nightly fear of the torch, but in spite of all their efforts used to discover their enemies, not even a clue could be obtained. Whatever suspicions were entertained in connection with the subject, from the result it was evident that they were wide of the mark. On the night of the 26th of October the long-dreaded event arrived. The incendiary took advantage of a strong southerly wind. He set fire to a barn, which was so situated that the flames could not fail to speedily communicate with a block of houses used for business purposes. Once well started, the work of destruction continued until six acres were burnt over, and the most valuable part of the village was consumed. Women and children were driven into the streets in their night-clothes, and suffered very severely from cold and fright. Many poor persons lost all they had.

On the following day, at a meeting of villagers, a committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the fire. The popular verdict was that a brand had been dropped into the barn by an incendiary, but there was no evidence that would warrant the accusation of any particular person. Every man then, so to speak, resolved himself into a committee of one to search for a clue. On the night of Nov. 9 the diligence of two young men named ODELL and INGRAHAM was rewarded by the discovery of one MELVIN D. WOODFORD, a dissipated resident of the village, in the act of applying a torch to a vacant hotel. He was shot at and wounded while endeavoring to escape. Subsequently, probably under the fear of approaching death, he made a full confession, from which it appeared that he and another dissipated person, of good family, were but tools in the hands of one WILLIAM A. STONE, a lawyer of the village, about thirty-eight years of age. It further appeared that this trio had for some years been leaders in an association composed of wealthy but worthless young men; that the members chiefly occupied themselves in preparing the ground-work and playing off what they called "sells" and practical jokes.

WOODFORD had once occupied the handsomest mansion in the neighborhood, and was considered a rising young man until in an evil moment he was led into bad society. STONE was a man of still better prospects. He had received the benefit of a first-rate legal education, and was a brilliant speaker. In the outset of his career his prospects were so good that his friends believed he would become one of the most eminent lawyers in the State. However, instead of persevering in his efforts to acquire an enviable name, he stopped suddenly on the road, became chief among the dissolute young men of the village, and finally plotted the destruction of the latter. What reason he could have had for desiring to render so many persons houseless, from the remarks of the Judge in passing sentence, would seem to be still in doubt. Now, to us, what his object was is quite plain. Having, by his bad habits, caused the principal people of the village to look coldly upon him, he resolved, like the burglar or sneak-thief, to "get square." To the minds of his associates, it appeared like excellent fun to have a big blaze and a tremendous scare, and they entered into the scheme with enthusiasm. STONE was, probably, never sober enough to seriously consider the consequences of his crime. If he had been, it is scarcely possible that he would have willingly run the risk of ending his days in a State Prison. Be that as it may, his sentence is a just one, and it is to be hoped that his fate will serve as a warning to the hundreds of young men of liberal education and good family who are to-day falling into evil ways through a love for wine and play.

### ENFORCED EDUCATION.

It certainly is a hopeful sign for the ultimate success of the measure we have so long advocated—compulsory education—that a bill for this purpose has been presented in each House.

We have already adverted to the Senate bill as containing some defects, but in its general provisions wise and sound. Mr. DEXTER HAWKINS has framed another act, which has been favorably considered by the Committee on Education of the Assembly, and they have finally agreed unanimously to recommend its passage. In its first section it is similar to the Senate bill, requiring every parent or guardian to educate any child between the ages of eight and fifteen under their charge at least fourteen weeks home instruction. Here again is the same defect as in the Senate bill, that no substitute of a six months' night school is allowed for three months' day school, this provision being extremely important for poor children and those supporting themselves or their families by street labor or other work. Nor is there required some test, such as a certificate of a School Trustee, of what the home instruction really is. This would be indispensable to prevent incessant evasions of the law by the parents.

The second section, as in the Senate bill, attempts to enforce education for factory children, but is more stringent, in that it fixes a penalty on the employer for disobedience of the act, and makes it the duty of the manufacturer that his young worker should have a certain education.

The third section is somewhat novel, and may work well, making it the duty of the School Trustees of a district to examine into the condition of the factory children of their district, and, if they find the provisions of the act violated, to report this to the Treasurer of the town. The manufacturers are obliged to exhibit to them correct lists of all children they employ, and their certificates of instruction. Section 4 relates to children temporarily discharged from employment, and seems included in the first section. Section 5 fixes the penalties and the modes of collection, the fines being added to the public-school moneys of the town. Section 6 authorizes the School Trustees to provide school-books and clothing for the children who are so poor as to be unable to procure them.

This provision strikes us as throwing open the door to a great deal of expense and dispensing of eleemosynary aid by the city and county authorities. Our public-school system should be everywhere kept free from any giving of alms. The abuses which might ensue would be endless.

Section 7 meets this difficulty by enacting that if the parents or guardians of any children are utterly unable to school them for fourteen weeks, the children shall then be considered and treated as truants, and may be placed in asylums or arrested.

The eighth section attempts to touch the great evil of truancy and vagrancy of children, by allowing the School Trustees of a district to provide a place of confinement for such children as are "wandering about the public streets without lawful avocation." This, however, does not reach the evil. Such children always have "a lawful avocation," and usually one which supports them and sometimes their relations. For this class of children is needed a special provision, opening "half-time schools," and requiring their attendance under penalty of arrest.

On the whole, Mr. HAWKINS' act seems to us the best which has been offered, and, with the amendments we have suggested, likely to be of much benefit to the community.

Still a law for compulsory education is a great step to make, and we hardly believe the public or the Legislature are as yet fully prepared for it. The Factory bill is a good introduction to it, and we hope that this simple and practical measure will first be adopted.

### CHARITABLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following sums have been forwarded by us to Mr. Robert B. Minturn, in behalf of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor": "One who smokes," $2; "Merchant," $3; T. V. Taft, $10; L., $10; Smoker, $5. Total, $30.

The following letter has been received:

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

About a week ago I sent you $3 in bills to be given Mr. Brace. If you received it, please notice same in paper, that I may know it reached you.

A SUBSCRIBER.

It would be more convenient if correspondents who send money for any purpose would inclose their names in confidence. Unless "A Subscriber" has given us two signatures, we know nothing about his first letter. "A Merchant" sent us $3, and it was acknowledged in THE TIMES of the 26th February. No such sum has been received from "A Subscriber."

### GIFTS FOR THE POOR.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Considerable numbers of gifts for the poor have come to us during the past few weeks, which we have acknowledged personally to the kind givers. The money has been wisely and carefully used by our teachers and visitors for exceedingly unfortunate and helpless cases in the tenement-houses; sometimes for widows near starvation, for sick and forsaken women, and for hundreds of children without shoes or proper clothing, or sometimes even food. According to our old principles, we give so as to prevent the need of giving again; we insist on the children being schooled, or learning the sewing-machine, or the parents, if possible, doing some work. Whenever practicable, we transport families to the West. Over one hundred persons will be sent West in a few days in one party.

The worst of the Winter seems over, as work is resuming, though slowly. It has been a trying season to the deserving poor.

C. L. BRACE,
Secretary Children's Aid Society,
No. 19 East Fourth street.
SUNDAY, March 1, 1874.

### OBITUARY.

#### JUDGE NATHAN K. HALL.

Judge Nathan K. Hall, of the United States District Court, died in Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday morning, of heart disease. He was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, in March, 1810, and studied law in the office of Mr. (afterward President) Fillmore, and subsequently became his partner in their profession at Buffalo, in 1832. He held various administrative and judicial offices in this State; was a member of the Legislature, and Representative in Congress from 1847 to 1849. In 1850, when Mr. FILLMORE acceded to the Presidency, he appointed his former partner Postmaster General. Mr. Hall continued to hold this office till he was appointed United States Circuit Judge for the Northern Circuit of this State. He continued in the discharge of his judicial duties to the time of his death. Judge Hall was a man of much ability, of a genial though retiring disposition, and much esteemed as a lawyer and Judge.

### THE DESTITUTE IOWA HOMESTEADERS.

Adjt. Gen. N. B. Baker, of Iowa, has printed another appeal for aid for the destitute homesteaders in the northern part of that State. He says that the Legislature has done well in giving $50,000 for seed, but they want something to support them until they have a crop or the assurance of a crop. He says: "All that the grangers can do will not be sufficient even if we have an early and pleasant Spring. The cold weather of the past few days may be the forerunner of a cold March, instead of the mild one 'prophesied' by many. I shall not undertake to repeat the facts and arguments in relation to the necessity of aid to the homesteaders. Mr. Gregg has stated them and Judge Oliver has restated them. The State Grange Committee have corroborated, and the General Assembly's Committee have ratified, the strongest statements made. I want all churches, societies, and citizens who have not given to give now." And further: "In looking over a few of my lists of homesteaders, I find members of the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Cavalry; Second, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Thirty-[illegible]

### COMTE ALBERT DE BOURBON.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes under date of Paris, Feb. 15: "After a respite of several days M. Jules Favre resumed his speech in favor of Comte Albert de Bourbon. The court was crowded to excess, and order had to be preserved by the military in the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice owing to the number of persons flocking to catch a glimpse of the claimant and his family. In a recent letter I mentioned how the father of the Comte Albert had been acknowledged by several old servants of Louis XVI. and by the last House Minister of that monarch, M. de Joly. On Friday M. Jules Favre proceeded to show how the Dauphin escaped from the temple, where he had been handed over to the custody of the shoe-maker Simon and his wife. The story may be thus briefly narrated: The Dauphin was confined in the tower of the temple, and there was only one door. Several devoted conspirators, and among them the Comte De Montmorin and Josephine De Beauharnais, furnished the necessary funds. One morning some opium was administered to the Dauphin, who was carried up stairs in a basket, and a lay figure, made to resemble him, was placed in his bed. After a short time this fraud was discovered, and the Government had a deaf and dumb child substituted, so as to make it believed that Louis XVII. was still in the temple. A doctor was called in to poison the child, but an apothecary administered a counter poison, and shortly after both doctor and apothecary were poisoned. As the deaf and dumb boy would not die, a sickly lad was procured from a hospital and he soon died, was subjected to a post-mortem examination, and was placed in a coffin. This coffin was taken up stairs, where the Dauphin had passed some eight or ten months; another substitution was accomplished, the dead body was placed in a basket, and Louis XVII. put in the coffin. On the way to the cemetery a last substitution was effected—the Dauphin was slipped out of the coffin and some bundles of papers slipped in. Louis XVII. was confided to the care of trusty friends, and all the courts of Europe were warned of what had occurred. After these astonishing assertions, M. Jules FAVRE went on to accuse all the persons who had sworn to the death of the Dauphin as guilty of deliberate falsehood. He then said that the people chiefly concerned in the escape of the Dauphin were Barras, Charette, Josephine Beauharnais, Hoche, Pichegru, &c., adding that a man named Laurent, who had managed the details, was afterward sent to Cayenne by Barras. The widow Simon, who died in a hospital in 1819, up to her last breath declared that the Dauphin had made his escape, and, questioned by the Duchess D'Angoulême, by the Duchess De Berri, and Talleyrand, she persisted in the truth of her statement. Shortly after Bonaparte married Josephine he had the Dauphin's coffin taken up in presence of Fouché and Savary, and it was found empty. It seems, too, that, in 1814, Josephine, disinclined to witness the usurpation of the Comte de Provence, confided the secrets to the Emperor of Russia. The Comte did all he could to procure her silence—offered her a Marshal's bâton for her son, Eugène Beauharnais, and a province of France. Prince Eugène refused. According to M. Jules Favre, in the secret treaty of Paris the high contracting powers stated that they had no material proof of the death of Louis XVII. And on his death-bed Louis XVIII. referred M. Trouchet to a certain chest, which he examined in company with M. de Villèle and two other Ministers. After an examination of its contents the Ministers agreed to proclaim the Duc de Normandie, (Louis XVII.) but Cardinal de Latil objected, and thus Charles X. was crowned. The Duc De Berri (father of the Comte De Chambord) was one of his warmest partisans, and often wrote to the Duc De Normandie. M. Jules Favre then related what happened to the Dauphin on escaping from Paris. He first repaired to La Vendée, as a proclamation by Charette proved, but he was betrayed and imprisoned. By whom it was not said. However, Josephine Beauharnais, Barras, Hoche, Pichegru, &c., aided him to escape a second time, and he gained Trieste, then Rome, where he was protected by Pius VI. A woman who had helped the Dauphin to get out of the Temple married a Swiss clock-maker, and the Prince was constantly with these persons, and learnt German from the wife and clock-making from the husband. However, the Dauphin was obliged to fly from Rome. He took ship for London, but, taken by a French vessel of war, was thrown into prison and persecuted. Again did Josephine and her friends deliver him, and he went to stay with the Duc De Enghien, but he was once more arrested in the neighborhood of Strasburg, and was cast into the prison of that place. In 1809 Josephine had him liberated. He was then twenty-four years old, but he had passed seventeen years in prison, and what wonder that he had forgotten his French! After a variety of adventures the Dauphin reached Berlin, but, having no passport, he could not enter the city. A charitable soul gave him a passport drawn out in the name of Naundorff, and this is how he came by that appellation. As for his physical identity, M. Jules Favre explained that that had been seriously disputed by his enemies. For example, at Strasburg he was subjected to severe torture, his face was pierced by 1,000 holes, and the bleeding wounds were washed with corrosive acid. 'When he was cured he was not recognizable.' Even under Louis Philippe he was put in prison, but he scaled the walls and fled to Holland, where he died in peace and was buried in 1845. Maître Benoist will reply to-morrow to M. Jules Favre."

### THE BONAPARTES AND THE SEPTENNAT.

M. Rouher's letter has produced the following protest, addressed by Prince Napoleon to the Duc De Broglie's organ, the *Journal de Paris:*

PARIS, HOTEL BEDFORD, No. 17 RUE DE L'ARCADE, Feb. 14, 1874.

SIR: I read in your yesterday's number this paragraph: "Who knows but that Prince Napoleon himself may range himself among the Septennalists!" You will permit me to protest against such a hypothesis. Respect for the name which I bear, the convictions of my whole life, and anxiety for the true interest of my country, prohibit me from declaring myself a partisan of a government not directly instituted by the people. The Septennal power would only have recourse to the support of those who remain faithful to the Napoleonist tradition if it had been established by the only sovereign to which we all must bow—universal suffrage. Receive the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

This, says the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News*, is a direct denial from a very considerable member of the Bonaparte family of the Septennial power. The natural consequence would be, if the Septennial power were strong enough, the immediate arrest and prosecution, or, at least, the banishment of Prince Napoleon. But that cannot be done, because the power which vaunts itself as "solid and durable" can only live from day to day by the votes of a few Bonapartists led by M. Rouher, who proclaims, what in any other mouth would be seditious, that Marshal MacMahon's mission is "temporary," and may come to an end by "unforeseen events." The Government journals are indeed "thankful for small mercies" when they proclaim M. Rouher's letter as an adhesion to the "Septennat." The *République Française*, on the contrary, sees

# NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

## A LOOK AT THE FIELD FROM MANCHESTER.

### VIEWS OF GOV. STRAW AND MAYOR WESTON—MORE ABOUT THE TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MANCHESTER, N. H., Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

This is the next halting place after leaving Nashua on one's progress into New-Hampshire. Manchester is not only the principal city in the State, and one of the largest manufacturing centres in New-England, but it is the home of Ezekiel A. Straw, the present Governor of the State, and James A. Weston, the Democratic candidate. In order to get a general view of affairs as seen from this point I first visited the editor of the Republican newspaper, the *Mirror*. He confessed himself to be quite in the dark as to the progress of the canvass and the probable result—more so than he has ever been before at this distance from the election day. He thinks that under the quiet surface there is considerable secret activity on both sides, and has hope that it may result in bringing out a full vote. The danger is that the general apathy will cause a light vote, and in that case the Republicans are likely to suffer more than the Democrats. The Democratic Party in this State is wonderfully tenacious of life, and, as the saying is of other tough but superannuated characters, it "holds its own" remarkably well.

The Democrats are pretty certain to vote, and they will, as a rule, vote for the party nominations right through, regardless of their character or the principles, or lack of principles, on which they stand. Herein they have an advantage. There is cohesion in their ranks, while there is no disguising the fact that the Republicans are feeling discontented and dissatisfied. They will not vote the Democratic ticket, but they may stay at home. Mr. Clarke, the editor of the *Mirror*, hopes something from the fact that McCutchins is a farmer, and will bring out the country vote. He hopes for him also some extra support in the cities as a representative of labor. The manufacturing and railroad interests have been represented year after year in the executive chair, until labor began to grow dissatisfied, and now it has a candidate of its own. I hear of a new feature in the operations of the License Alliance. Besides the public speakers which this association has sent out, it is said to have emissaries working secretly all through the State. They see the liquor-dealers and give them assurance that license in the present case means practically freedom in the liquor business, and thereby secure their favor and such votes as they may control. It wouldn't do for this agency to work with any but the "rum" interest, for many of the Democrats are temperance people, and favor license as a means of restraint upon the traffic. These are counted on as sure for the ticket if they can be kept in the dark regarding the real objects of the alliance, while the few votes secured through the tactics used with the "free rum" people may make all the difference between victory and defeat.

This morning I visited Gov. Straw at the office of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. The Governor is regarded by many as the ablest man in the State. He certainly gives daily proof of business capacity in his admirable management of the multifarious interests of this company, which is one of the largest in the United States. He has, moreover, an extensive private library, and is said to be a great reader and to have an unusually retentive memory. Hence he is looked upon as a marvel for general information, and, being a good talker, gives a favorable impression wherever he goes. He is a short, stout man, with a round and ruddy face, shrewd blue eyes, a closely-trimmed beard of a sort of grizzled tawny color, and a quiet, affable manner. He says that matters are so very quiet this year that it is hard to form a judgment as to the result, but his private opinion is that there will be no choice of Governor by the people, and the election will come into the Legislature next June. This makes the election of members of that body, and especially of the House of Representatives, of first-class importance. The election there will be in joint convention, and there are only twelve Senators, while the House numbers between 300 and 400. It is in the election of these members, who are likely to have the choice of Governor in their hands, that the liquor agitation will tell most strongly. The Governor has little faith that McCutchins will produce any material effect on the character of the farmer vote. He does not think, as a rule, they are any more likely to vote for one of their own number than for anybody else. The Democratic Party here, he says, is very stable. While it is pretty well broken up and demoralized throughout the country, in New-Hampshire it holds together wonderfully, and has a great capacity for bringing out its votes. Democrats always vote, and are pretty sure to vote together, while the Republicans are feeling sore from one cause and another, and, not acknowledging party allegiance so completely, have nothing to unite and inspire them. The vote, he says, will be light, and the Republicans are sure to suffer most by it. The liquor agitation is rather a two-edged affair, and while the Democrats may gain something by their license and local-option idea, they may also lose something by it. What the people generally, who believe in license, want, is not a license law framed in the interest of liquor-dealers and used as a means of getting rid of prohibition, but a license law in the interest of those who don't believe in the liquor traffic, and want to restrict it as much as possible. License, to be popular in New-Hampshire, must be a temperance measure, whereas the Democrats are almost avowedly making it a means of promising virtual freedom from all restraint.

Mr. James A. Weston, Mayor of the City of Manchester, is the Democratic candidate for Governor. He has been Governor once, and was then elected by the Legislature, after a failure of the people to make a choice. I found him in his private office, he being a civil engineer by profession. He is a man of medium size, with smooth and ruddy countenance, a light mustache, and thick, but closely-trimmed gray hair. He professes to have no information whatever as to how matters are progressing. He goes quietly about his business, awaiting the results of time, without troubling his head in the meantime. He receives no communications from the Central Committee or from any other quarter. His impression is that the Democrats will put no speaker in the field unless it be in the wake of the Republicans to dispute their statements and counteract their influence. His main hope is on a light vote, which he thinks will result mainly from apathy or dissatisfaction among Republicans. There will be little changing from side to side, even in favor of the former candidate; the influence of the temperance agitation, such as it is, he thinks will be favorable to the Democrats, the prohibitionists drawing their recruits mainly from the Republican ranks. He professes not to regard the License Alliance as in any sense a Democratic agency or specially intended to aid his election. He is himself a temperance man, and originally believed in what was called the Maine law, though time has proved that it cannot be enforced in the cities. Mr. Weston hazards no conjectures as to the result of the coming elections, but it is plain to see that he is confident of the success of his party. He is personally very popular, especially in this city, where he has been four times chosen Mayor, although the city is generally accounted Republican.

## THE REVENUE INVESTIGATION IN WASHINGTON.

Special Treasury Agent B. G. Jayne left for Washington last evening to give his evidence about frauds on the revenue before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. He took a large pile of papers relating to the practices of importers. They embrace Weighers' reports containing false tallies of weights, invoices showing the true cost of the goods undervalued at the Custom-house, and a vast number of letters which, it is said, are intended to throw new light on several important cases which have been the subject of fierce discussion. The Congressional investigation is to be resumed to-day, and high Custom-house officials say that it will result in a thorough exposition of the operations of the Customs laws, particularly the act of March 3, 1863, and the act of 1867, which relate to prosecutions against importers. They assert that Mr. Jayne will tell Congress some startling stories about the tricks resorted to for swindling the Government. In one instance a Broadway dealer in German gloves employed a very ingenious method of invoicing his goods. He entered his cases at the Custom-house with marks M IV and M V, in Roman figures, to describe them. The cases with the former marks contained 191 pairs of gloves, and were accurately invoiced, while the other cases were invoiced as [illegible] the Deputy Collectors checked the larger cases which were falsely invoiced to be sent to the Appraiser's stores to be examined, the importer, to escape exposure, took the invoice, after it had passed from the hands of the Customs officers, and inserted the numeral I before the figure V, which they had written. In this way he managed to have the cases which corresponded with the invoices held for appraisement, while those which he did not want inspected were taken to his store. He conducted his business unaided by any one except his consignors, and on their discovery he paid $11,000 into the Treasury as a penalty.

## "DUTCH HARMON" SENT TO THE TOMBS.

Herman Ledendorff, alias "Dutch Harmon," a notorious thief and desperado, suspected of having been concerned in the murder of Nicholas A. Schweich, the watchman at the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, at Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue, who was shot and killed on the night of the 18th ult., has been consigned to the Tombs to await further developments. It will be remembered that on Sunday night Herman was seen on Tenth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, by Patrolman Carmick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who attempted to arrest him, putting a revolver to his head. Herman wrenched the pistol from the officer and fled up Tenth avenue, and when he reached the corner of Twenty-eighth street he was surrounded by Patrolmen Joyce, Gallagher, and Fitzgerald, of the Twentieth Precinct, who had been attracted by the chase, and captured. Patrolman Carmick came up out of breath and claimed the man as his prisoner, but the Twentieth Precinct officers refused to give him up, and Herman was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. Patrolman Carmick again put in his claim to the prisoner, but Capt. McElwaine refused to surrender him and he was detained at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. Early yesterday morning Capt. McCullagh and Officer Carmick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, called on Superintendent Matsell and reported the facts of the case to him, at the same time complaining of the action of Capt. McElwaine in retaining the prisoner. Soon Capt. McElwaine and Officers Gallagher, Fitzgerald, and Joyce appeared before the Superintendent, having "Dutch Harmon" in custody, handcuffed to Patrolman Gallagher. Commissioners Gardner and Russell were also present, and an investigation was made at once to determine the dispute in relation to the pursuer. Harmon stated that Patrolman Carmick saw him first, and attempted to arrest him. He (Harmon) wrenched the pistol from the officer and fled, and was captured by Officers Gallagher, Fitzgerald, and Joyce. He also said that he had been but three months in the City. He escaped from the jail at Trenton, N. J., about a year ago, and made his way to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he worked in a chair factory, and subsequently he drove a team on the Erie Canal, until the cold weather deprived him of his employment by closing the canal, and then came to this City. The Superintendent and Commissioners decided that the prisoner belonged to Patrolman Carmick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was ordered to take him at once to the Tombs for safe keeping. Harmon was taken to the Tombs by Capt. McCullagh and Officer Carmick. The secret of the attempt of the Twentieth Precinct officers to get possession of the prisoner, is the fact that the New-Jersey prison authorities offer a reward of $200 for his capture.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S

The public will be glad to learn that Mr. John Gilbert, one of the best actors ever seen in this or any other city, has fully recovered from a severe indisposition, and will make his reappearance next Saturday at Mr. Wallack's, in the "Heir at Law." Mr. Gilbert's part is a famous one, and as Mr. John Brougham plays in the same piece, there is little doubt that a very crowded house will greet the company.

In the meantime, there is still an opportunity for the public to witness one of the most finished performances of the day—that of Mr. Wallack in the part of *Alfred Evelyn* in "Money." Thousands of people have been to witness this admirable representation, and we strongly advise all who have not yet done so, to take tickets at once for the last performances. There are now only four more nights, and admirers of good acting and legitimate plays should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity now open to them.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss Alice Harrison, a favorite at this establishment, made her reappearance here last evening in the drama of "The Boy Detective." The incidents of the piece are sufficiently improbable to satisfy the most ardent lovers of the marvelous, and not even in New-York, we think, could such specimens of simple-minded rustics and astute knaves be found as we are introduced to in "The Boy Detective." The title rôle, which is confided to Miss Harrison, loses nothing in her hands. Her good looks, knowledge of stage business, and unwearying vivacity, atone for some shortcomings, and she evidently satisfies all the requirements of a not too exacting audience. During the intervals of the play the Bedouin Arabs and Mr. Harry C. Melville exhibit their respective acrobatic and vocalistic abilities. At the matinées Mr. J. F. Little appears in his own drama of "Santiago Avenged."

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Since the change in the nature of the performances at the Olympic Theatre a very visible, and, doubtless, gratifying change in the size and character of the audience is to be remarked. The entertainment last night was of the most diversified character, ranging from operatic singing down to plantation break-downs, and, with the exception of the operatic singing, everything was of the best of its kind. The most agreeable portion of the performances was that furnished by the Berger Family, who gave excellent selections on the Swiss bells, as well as some very superior instrumental music of a popular kind. Mr. Sol Smith Russell, who, according to the programme, is one of the Berger Family, made the hit of the evening. This gentleman is a true humorist, modest in his demeanor, which all his brethren are not, and an excellent character actor, without a trace of vulgarity about him. An astonishing performance by a family with an impossible name was also a prominent feature of the evening. This consisted of walking headdownward on the ceiling, or rather on a platform representing it, and doing all manner of reckless and terrifying acts upon it. The only drawback to this portion of the performance was the apparently needless association with it of a little child, who looked much too young and tender for such barbarous work as being tossed about from one man to the other at a height of thirty or forty feet from the stage. Miss Cora Adrianna, Miss Brooke, Messrs. Sheridan, Mack, and others also assisted in a long but very interesting programme.

### THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Mignon" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, in presence of a large and brilliant assemblage. The performance did not differ materially from that which has been often written of in this place. The song descriptive of the unknown land in which *Mignon's* early days have been passed, was, as usual, loudly applauded; the Styrienne, which impresses alike by its strange melody and by the coquettish acting of the songstress, was redemanded, but not done anew, and *Guglielmo's* pretty romance in the last act was encored. Mme. Nilsson, as hitherto, was *Mignon*; Miss Cary, *Federico*; Mlle. Torriani, *Filina*; M. Capoul, *Guglielmo*; Signor Nannetti, *Lotario*, and Signor Scolara, *Laerte*. Mlle. Torriani, we are bound to say, recited the polonaise with very little regard to accuracy of intonation, and in her repetition of a few bars of the same number in the final scene she was even more disagreeably out of tune than during the previous act. It is to be regretted that so painstaking an artist should, by forcing her voice, injure the effect of otherwise very creditable efforts. To-night Mme. Nilsson is to appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in "Lucia," and to-morrow, in this City, "Aida" will be given.

### THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The season of opera bouffe will be entered upon at the Lyceum on Monday. The artists, however, did not arrive last night, as they were detained in Havana forcibly, it seems, to give three farewell performances. It actually appears that Mlle. Aimée and her company were aboard the steamer which arrived yesterday, and on the point of sailing, when their baggage was put ashore, *vi et armis*, and a satisfactory arrangement afterward perfected, by which three representations were secured. The troupe may be looked for on Thursday, its members having left Cuba on Saturday.

## RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A squad of police raided this afternoon on a gambling-house, No. 244 Crown street, and found a faro-bank in full operation, and [illegible] persons and the paraphernalia incident to the gambler's profession. Among the persons arrested were J. M. Miller and Messrs Marks and O'Brien; the two latter having been recently pardoned out of prison. The accused had to give bail to appear on Friday for a hearing.

## THE WEATHER.

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 3—1 A. M.—Clear weather has prevailed over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, except light rain in Florida and the Virginia coast this morning. An area of quite low barometer has moved eastward from Dakota and Manitoba, being now probably central north-east of Lake Superior. It was preceded by high temperature, brisk south-east to south-west winds, and partly cloudy weather over the lake region, but is now followed by raising barometer, falling temperature, north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather from Upper Michigan to Dakota. The rivers have risen at Shreveport and Memphis, but fallen at Keokuk, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, clear or partly cloudy weather, high temperature, and light to fresh south-east winds will prevail, except possibly light rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

*For the Middle and Eastern States, partly cloudy weather, higher temperature than on Monday, and southerly winds.*

For the Ohio Valley and Missouri, partly cloudy weather and occasionally light rain, with south-east to south-west winds in the former, but shifting to north and east in the latter.

For the upper lake region, winds shifting to north-west and north-east, decidedly lower temperature than on Monday, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow.

For the lower lake region, winds veering to westerly and northerly, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rain, and on Tuesday night falling temperature.

The Cumberland and Ohio Rivers continue falling, and the Mississippi below Memphis rising slightly.

### IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 27° | 35° | 3:30 P. M. | 35° | 56° |
| 6 A. M. | 26° | 34° | 6 P. M. | 32° | 46° |
| 9 A. M. | 26° | 39° | 9 P. M. | 29° | 42° |
| 12 M. | 34° | 46° | 12 P. M. | 29° | 40° |

Average temperature yesterday....42¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....29¾°

## THE REFUNDING OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL PREPARED ON THIS SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate Finance Committee some time ago submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion the bill restricting the refunding of Customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department. In reply to the question whether this measure would embarrass the department, the Secretary says the department will conform to the will of Congress as expressed in its enactments, and its passage will cause no embarrassment. The first branch of the bill is as follows:

That moneys paid into the hands of any Collector or into the Treasury from the Customs duty in accordance with any decision or ruling previously made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be refunded or repaid except in pursuance of especial appropriations therefor made by law, or in accordance with the judgment of a court of the United States, giving construction to the law, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The Secretary says that during the fiscal year 1870 4,731 such cases were protested or appeals made from the duties imposed. Many of them were unimportant. If the bill should become a law, it is worthy of consideration whether such items would not be greatly increased. Suits would be delayed for terms, and the courts would go on for the benefit of attorneys more than for that of the Government. The amounts refunded are not large. The important cases are always argued with care. Should the bill become a law, the Secretary of the Treasury would be bound by decisions in cases however unimportant and imperfectly presented. Importers would bring suits and the courts would be crowded until actions against the Government for the recovery of duties, while as now the department might be as well satisfied relative to the questions presented as the courts. Of the whole amount, namely, $1,822,740, paid back since the 1st of March last, including refunds made on protests and appealing judgments of courts, and on account of the Chicago Relief act, and on account of material entering into ship-building under the act of June 6, 1872, there was paid some $393,470 for interest and costs, and more than one-fifth was for interest and costs, and judgments under the present law. The second branch of the bill is that no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a construction to any law imposing Custom-house duties, shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary, unless it be in concurrence with an opinion in favor of such change given by the Attorney General or by reason of a judicial decision of a court of the United States, affecting the same, from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The Secretary says it has always been customary to take the opinion of the Attorney General in cases where parties disagree. The ribbon case, which involved the largest amount, was settled in that manner last year.

The third clause provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual report to Congress, give a detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of this act, or of any other act of Congress relating to the revenue, together with copies of the rulings under which the repayments were made. The Secretary says that the only reason urged for the passage of the bill appears to be that it may increase Customs revenues by recovering moneys in certain cases. Whether this object would be accomplished a considerable period of time must determine the question. The third clause would only involve additional clerical labor.

## AN INTERESTING DECISION—INTER-MARRIAGE OF BLACK AND WHITE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Appeal* says the case of Dickinson against Brown, involving a question of marriage between a white man and colored woman, was decided to-day in the Supreme Court in favor of the colored children, who were suing as heirs of their deceased father. A large amount of property is involved. The case came up from Coahama County, and has excited great interest.

## THE ROCHESTER INSPECTORS RELEASED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2.—The Eighth ward inspectors were bailed out of jail this afternoon by Sheriff Campbell, to go on the limits until pardoned by the President or released by law. The two who are Republicans, are nominated by their party for re-election to the same offices, and will no doubt be elected to-morrow.

## ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Ex-President Millard Fillmore is in a precarious state from an attack of paralysis.

His condition has slightly improved this evening. His physicians think that there is a chance of his getting up again.

## FATAL DRUNKEN ROW.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 2.—This morning, in a drunken row in a house of ill repute near the saloon of John Conner, a young man of twenty-five, a brakeman on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, received injuries of which he died at noon. No arrests have been made. The officers are in pursuit of the murderers.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Viscount Tarbat, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. W. W. Kirkland, of Savannah; Hon. W. T. Horrobin, of Cohoes, N. Y., and R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, are at the Westminster Hotel.

J. W. Bailey, of the Danbury *News*; Judge Platt Potter, of Schenectady, and George B. Upton, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

R. E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; Hon. L. M. Black, of Montana, and John W. Jenkins, Territorial Secretary for Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

## THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen on Feb. 14, and Southampton on Feb. 17, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days than that previously at hand.

# ALBANY.

## NEW-YORK AND THE STATE TAXES.

### THE DEMOCRATS AND THE MORNINGSIDE AVENUE BILL—THE POLITICAL MOTIVE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The sessions of the Senate and Assembly to-night were brief in duration, and but little business of importance was transacted. The bill of Mr. Hammond in relation to the collection of taxes in the City and County of New-York was considered in the Committee of the Whole of the lower House. It is claimed that New-York is always a year behind the other counties with her share of the State tax, and the object of the bill is to afford a remedy for this state of affairs. Upon motion of Mr. Spencer the bill was progressed and referred back to the Judiciary Committee, in order to afford the Receiver of Taxes, Gen. McMahon, an opportunity to be heard in regard to some of its provisions, to which he takes exception.

MORNINGSIDE AND RIVERSIDE AVENUES.

When first the bill of Mr. Daly in regard to the work on the Morningside and Riverside avenues was introduced, its Democratic advocates from New-York were loud in their professions that their sole and only object was to afford work for the starving laborers, and that they were indifferent as to which department might get control of the work. To-night it transpires that at a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, held on Saturday, it was resolved to instruct their henchmen here to vote down any amendment that took away from the Common Council the power of deciding by what department the work shall be done. Letters to that effect were received by each of the Tammany members this evening. That these gentlemen will obey the orders of Bosses Kelly and Morrissey, there can be no doubt. The impression generally prevails here that the session will not pass without an effort being made to reorganize some of the departments of the New-York City Government; but beyond rumors, with which the air is thick, nothing definite has transpired on the subject.

THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Finance, Senator Wood, Chairman, held a meeting this afternoon to investigate the expenditures on the new Capitol building. John Clemishire testified that he entered into a contract with the Capitol Commissioners in 1859, by which they were to pay him fifty cents a day profit on each man employed; that the average for each man's daily wages was not to exceed $3 50 per day; paid some men as low as $2 and $2 75 per day. The time was kept on a memorandum-book, and was carried in a gross sum on the ledger weekly. When the memorandum-book was full he threw it away. He had not an account of the names of the men employed, nor the number of days each man worked, nor what each one received. Another meeting will be held to-morrow evening.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Bostwick introduced a bill in the House relative to public instruction, which provides that the Regents of the University of the State shall be vested with all the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and be subject to all the responsibilities resting upon that office; they shall appoint a State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the first Tuesday of April in the present year, when the term of the present incumbent shall expire, or on such day as the Regents may appoint, not later than the first Tuesday of June next; the Superintendent shall discharge such duties as the Regents shall from time to time define, and prescribe and hold his office at the pleasure of the board. All books and papers in the office of the Superintendent pertaining to the departments shall be transferred to the Regents, who shall from time to time make such by-laws, rules, and regulations for and appoint such officers for conducting the business and management of the affairs of the department as they may deem proper.

FEES OF THE REGISTER OF NEW-YORK.

Franz Sigel, Register of New-York, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly, reports that the amount of fees during 1873 was $126,227 96, and that there is an outstanding balance of $7,235 90, of which a part is uncollectable. He also reports that of the sixty-four officers, searchers, clerks, and other employes of the office, sixty-one were paid out of the fees collected, and the county paid for three—that is for two draughtsmen and one watchman. Among the officers and employes fifteen receive salaries, the others a moiety of the fees. The county pays for repairs of building, maps, stationery, fuel, gas, and other incidentals.

CITY SUITS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The bill giving preference in the Court of Appeals to actions in which the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York are parties, came up for third reading in the House to-night. Mr. Alvord objected to the bill. Mr. Spencer explained the bill, showing that many poor people, unable to sustain delay, were litigants against the City, and it was but a mere act of justice to give their cases the preference. Mr. Alvord said that such was the case all over the State, and if anything was to be done this bill ought to be made a general one. But if that was done, there would be nothing in the Court of Appeals to act upon but a preferred calendar. Mr. Spencer replied that he was willing to report progress on the bill and see if it could be passed. The bill was progressed on motion of Mr. Alvord.

## THE CHURCH AND AMUSEMENTS.

### SECOND DISCUSSION BY THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE—VIEWS OF LEADING CLERGYMEN.

The discussion on "The Position of the Church with Regard to Popular Amusements" was continued yesterday by the Episcopal Church Conference in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The proceedings opened with prayer, and Rev. Dr. Osgood called on the Secretary to read the last meeting's report. Dr. Montgomery followed and spoke in condemnation of certain papers for having published erroneous statements of his remarks at the last debate. He had said nothing at that time about being favorable or unfavorable to theatrical amusements. Dr. Peters, on behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That all speakers upon the subject of discussion for the day be confined to ten minutes each.

*Resolved*, That, in discussing the subject for the day, no person be entitled a second time to the floor until every member wishing have opportunity to express his opinions.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to propose subjects and essayists, subject to the approval of the conference.

*Resolved*, That it be the duty of the committee to arrange for speakers, not to exceed three, to follow the essayist upon call of the Chairman.

These, after some debate, were adopted, and the discussion was opened by Dr. Cornwall, who stated that those amusements which had been discontinued by Christian people at any time must be defended, if at all, by other views than those found in or based on Scripture. He quoted St. Paul's condemation of rioting and reveling and all with them connected; and also St. Peter's denunciation of comic sports, which were signified by "comus," the Greek word used in that part of Holy Writ, and which literally means comedy. He referred to Christ's use of the Greek word "hypocrites" in his denunciation of the Scribes and Pharisees. The literal meaning of that word is actor. Dr. Cornwall said that the Master's condemnation of the pretended prayers uttered by these hypocrites, or actors, was a complete rebuke of the pretended prayers used in many operas and dramas. The use of operatic music in church services the speaker likewise pronounced a nuisance, which should be abated. The teachings of Scripture, he thought, and the history of the drama showed the incongruity between it and simple Christianity.

Dr. Rylance never heard such an application of Greek text as that made by his predecessor, and he certainly failed to see its justice.

Rev. Mr. Cowley asked what the subject proper under discussion was, and the Secretary explained that, while "The Church's Position Toward Popular Amusement" was its title, it did not mean the mere machinery of the Church.

Dr. Rylance explained that in his essay, on which had followed the debate, he had referred to the Church as the Christian community.

Dr. Osgood thought the object of the discussion was to find recreation for the people without dissipation.

Dr. Wilde said he was very sorry to hear Dr. Cornwall's argument concerning actors, and should regret exceedingly to have it thought that any actor was what hypocrites meant according to the reverend speaker's interpretation. Further, he deprecated the possibility of any such character being attached to the profession by the conference. Dr. Wilde further believed that every Christian man is a member of the Church, possessing an individual conscience by which he will be governed to a great extent in this matter of amusements.

Another clergyman said, in answer to Dr. Cornwall's philological argument, that the word scribe meaning a writer the denunciation of those who bore it by the Savior as hypocrites, made all who wrote since—book-keepers, reporters, and others—as bad as the old Scribes. Speaking of the subject before the conference, he said it appeared to him that the best method for Christians to adopt with regard to amusements was to follow the dictates of their conscience.

Rev. Dr. [illegible] said that St. Paul had disposed of the question for them in these words: "One man is strong and eateth all things, and another, who is weak, eateth herbs. Let each man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

Dr. Cowly thought that a Christian had discrimination enough to prevent his going into bad places of amusement, so that if he need recreation he might take it according to the dictates of his conscience at a good play. He himself had been to see Mr. Irving play in "Charles I.," last year, in London, and he advised those who had a chance to see him also.

Dr. Washburne spoke of the authority of the Church in this matter, and declared it hard to define. He thought wise men would educate their consciences by sound wisdom from the writings of the saints and Church.

Other members of the conference spoke to the question, and the general feeling might be summed up in the statement that the majority commended the present unhealthy drama and condemned the legitimate. Drs. Gallaudet, Holland, and Cornwall, were appointed a committee of three to propose the subject of the next essay, and after the benediction the conference adjourned.

## AMERICA'S FIRST DISCOVERERS.

### REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S SECOND LECTURE.

Rev. Chas. Kingsley lectured last night at Association Hall on the "First Discoverers of America" to a very numerous and appreciative audience. The gentlemen seated on the platform were all most distinguished citizens, including Bishop Potter, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. W. T. Blodgett, and others. Mr. Kingsley made his appearance at 8 o'clock with commendable punctuality, and was loudly applauded. He began his lecture by depicting a scene in the North Atlantic some six hundred years ago from a saga written in the eleventh, perhaps the twelfth, century. It described the voyage of Bjarne from Iceland, the trouble that came to the vessel from the sea-worms, and the desertion in the one boat by half the crew, leaving the others to perish in the ship. This, as he said, was his text for the lecture he desired to deliver. The Norsemen were then on the verge of a discovery which might have changed the fortune of the world. They had discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland; they had discovered Labrador and New-England, which they called Vineland the Good on account of the grapes which they found there, the wild fox-grapes which Lyff the Lucky found there in one of his adventurous voyages. Nothing is more graphic than the story of this finding of grapes by Therker, a German sailor who accompanied Lyff. Some day some of the great sculptors of America—for America has great sculptors—will immortalize Therker as the Silenus of the Western World. These Norsemen had, it is believed, sailed up the Hudson, and the great land of Mexico was not far beyond, but some adverse fortune prevented them from founding a great Scandinavian dynasty over the realm of the Aztec. Perhaps it was the terrible Gulf Stream that frightened them. These stories that have been handed down to us, and which form the mythic period of American history, are real, and the personages recorded were actual individuals whose adventures have been poetically, perhaps, but not untruthfully, given. There is one saga especially, which is so tragic in character, and so full of pathos, that it deserves the attention of Longfellow, the great American poet, whose tenderness and delicacy would wrap around the repulsive details of Norse cruelty a veil of poesy which would rob it of its horrors.

But how were these bold discoveries made? By the most terrible and lengthy coasting voyages, creeping onward through ice and snow and constant fog. No wonder that when the energies of the North found openings nearer home they began to care less and less for the colonies they had founded in Greenland and Iceland, and yet they had prospered so greatly in the former that they sent 2,600 pounds of walrus ivory as a tithe to the Pope, besides Peter's pence in money. The sages also speak of the finest wheat flour raised there. But it certainly was less the dislike to the coasting voyages that sundered the connection between the Norse countries and the West. It was that Sweyn and his son Cnut were marshaling all the boldest spirits of Scandinavia to the conquest of surrounding countries. Let it be remembered that when Cnut died he was sovereign of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the whole of England, the half of Scotland, and the Wendish countries almost as far as St. Petersburg. With his death the Norse energies seem to have been deadened for a time, wasted moreover by terrible intestine struggles in Norway itself. After Cnut the Saxon element revived in England in the person of the Confessor, whose ascetic life went out without leaving behind him any heir, England seemed then a prey for all the vulture races of the world, until it was seized by Earl Harold Godwinson, who is generally known in English history as King Harold. The Norse, Harold Hardrada, the ideal Viking of his time, resolved to conquer England, as Sweyn and Cnut had done. But he found, along with his barbarous Berserkers, what the Saxon Harold had promised him—seven feet of English ground. There was high feasting for the birds of the air on that occasion, for there was no time to bury the dead. On the very day when Harold the Saxon won the battle of Stamford against the Norse-speaking Normans William, of the French-speaking Normans, had landed on the south of England to do that which the others had failed to do. The Saxon Harold behaved like a man and a King. He marched straight south with his victorious army, raising the Southern folk, and confronted the Normans at the place now called Battle. There the old weapon was matched against the new—the Saxon battle-ax against the Norman lance—and the first would have conquered if the English had not broken their ranks in the anticipation of victory. The English did not wrong their reputation on that day. The stockade behind which the bills and battle-axes danced in the sun, beat back every charge of the brave Norman lancers, and would have won the day had not stratagem tempted the soldiers to leave its shelter. But even when they were beaten, and the lancers were among their masses slaying, slaying, they were acknowledged by their enemies to have behaved in defeat like lions. They retreated gloomily to the woods, fighting all the time, and killing more of their enemies as they went than they had done during the day. It was well that the Saxons, however, should have been defeated on that day. They were brave, but they were gluttonous, and they were drunken, and they were easy-going and careless. They wanted the Normans among them. It was not the conquest of cowards by a brave race, or of an inferior people by a superior, for this would have resulted in caste and prevented assimilation. The Norman, however, did assimilate, and that in so absolute a degree that in the children of the Prince of Wales the blood of William is mingled with the blood of Harold. Eorl and ceorl, noble and man-at-arms, have been firmly and thoroughly welded together into one homogeneous mass.

But how did the Vikings, fierce barbarians and pagans, become converts to Christianity? St. Olaf, indeed, forced it upon the Norsemen at the point of the sword, and perished in the attempt. But Sweyn, although the godson of Otto, Emperor of Germany, became a heathen, because he looked upon the religion of the cross as a sign of yielding to foreign influences. And this the Vikings were unwilling even to think of. How, then, did the Norse of England become re-Christianized? Certainly not from any political power, but probably by the gentle influence of the Christian Churches established there. And as far as history can give us any hint, much of these influences came from the Irish Church, and from the religious orders instituted there by St. Patrick, St. Brigida, St. Columbkill, and others. In Iceland books of religion belonging to Irish converts have been found, and wooden crosses made of Irish wood, and carved in the ideas of Irish art. These things are not imaginary. To those who know even superficially the documents that have been found in Iceland and in the Scandinavian countries, there can be no doubt that the conversion of the Norse fierce Berserkers was owing for the most part to the Keltic heart and intellect. For the Kelt possessed some moral qualities, some attributes of love, justice, and conscience, in which both Saxon and Norseman were profoundly wanting. They were utterly deficient in that love of nature, that enjoyment of life and sympathy with others, which in the Kelt gave birth to a most noble school of lyric poetry. To the influences which were thus directed upon the other races in England may be traced the great minsters in whose gloomy beauty, in whose every carved stone, stands out the confession of the deepest repentance.

The lecturer then analyzed the moral characteristics of the Norsemen, their courage, contempt of death, and grim humor, and pointed out the strong resemblance to them borne by the heroes of Bret Harte and Col. Hay. He concluded amid very general applause.

## THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

A committee of delegates representing the Irish societies intending to parade as usual on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th inst., headed by Mr. E. L. Carey, waited on Commissioner Russell at Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, and notified him of the intended procession, and made application for a permit to parade on that day. Commissioner Russell received the committee courteously, and informed them that it would be necessary for them to make out the formal application and place the same in the hands of Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, who would present it to the board at the next meeting. The formal application was then made out, and the route proposed by the committee is the same as last year, as follows: Form on Second avenue, right resting on Twenty-third street, and march through Second avenue to Second street, through Second street to the Bowery, through the Bowery to Canal street, through Canal to Centre street, to the east gate of the park, pass there in review before the Mayor and Common Council, and through the west gate of the park to Broadway, through Broadway to Union square, around the Washington Monument and through Fourteenth street to Seventh avenue, up Seventh avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Second avenue, down Second avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street and First avenue, down First avenue to Eighth street, through Eighth street to the Cooper Institute, where the parade will be dismissed. Commissioner Russell suggested the advisability of having the review take place at [illegible] instead of at the City Hall, so as to avoid the parade in the lower portion of the City, but this did not meet with the views of the committee, and the matter was left to the Police Board for decision.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

### DECREASE OF OVER TWO MILLIONS DURING THE PAST MONTH.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.* | |
| Bonds at 6 per cent | $1,214,863,150 00 |
| Bonds at 5 per cent | 505,897,550 00 |
| Principal | $1,720,360,700 00 |
| Interest | 27,661,635 23 |
| *Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.* | |
| Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent | $678,000 00 |
| Navy pension fund at 3 per cent | 14,000,000 00 |
| Principal | $14,678,000 00 |
| Interest | 83,580 00 |
| *Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.* | |
| Principal | $9,813,390 26 |
| Interest | 291,025 33 |
| *Debt Bearing No Interest.* | |
| Old demand and legal-tender notes | $382,078,592 50 |
| Certificates of deposit | 50,390,000 00 |
| Fractional currency | 48,640,494 95 |
| Coin certificates | 40,569,800 00 |
| Principal | $521,678,887 45 |
| Unclaimed interest | 18,824 84 |
| *Total Debt.* | |
| Principal | $2,266,530,977 71 |
| Interest | 28,055,065 40 |
| Total | $2,294,586,043 11 |
| *Cash in the Treasury.* | |
| Coin | $85,588,222 12 |
| Currency | 3,727,754 03 |
| Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law | 50,390,000 00 |
| Total | $139,705,976 15 |
| *Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.* | |
| March 1, 1874 | $2,154,880,066 96 |
| Feb. 1, 1874 | 2,157,470,114 41 |
| Decrease of debt during past month | $2,590,047 45 |
| Increase of debt since June 30, 1873 | 7,061,353 39 |
| *Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payble in Lawful Money.* | |
| Principal outstanding | $64,623,512 00 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 646,235 12 |
| Interest paid by United States | 22,386,691 62 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. | 5,034,347 61 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 17,352,344 01 |

## WORK FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

We are constantly being taught by the testimony of convicts themselves of the necessity for greater facilities being provided for securing employment for discharged prisoners. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the work of the New-York Prison Association. Nor can its aims ann the influence it exerts over prison officials and prisoners be too warmly commended; but at the same time we fully believe that sufficient thought has not been given to the topic forming the subject of this article. Within a few weeks we have conversed with prisoners who had already served out one term of imprisonment, and who were entirely unacquainted with the fact that any opportunities were afforded prisoners upon their release for obtaining employment. These men stated to us (and they were apparently sincere) that if after their first discharge they had been met with an offer of steady work they would have accepted it gladly, and they were confident they could have resisted temptation and continued to be law-abiding men. This testimony is not exceptional, but is the almost universal confession of those who have not become hardened by a long career of crime.

If we consider how large a proportion of those convicted for a violation of the law are under thirty years of age, and how few of the vast number of those who are annually sentenced and imprisoned ever again become useful members of society, the subject under consideration assumes an importance entitling it to the candid consideration of every thoughtful reader. If it be true, as after much experience we are inclined to believe it is, that a lack of the right kind of labor is the cause why three-fourths of those who are committed a second time return to their criminal practices, then ways and means ought to be devised for bringing the discharged prisoner and those who need his labor into closer and more immediate contact. That the problem is a difficult one we readily admit, but one capable of solution, requiring, it may be, careful study and more extensive and thorough organization than at present exists. That prisoners who may be inclined to avail themselves of such opportunities as are now in existence may know that there are persons willing to aid them upon their discharge, information of a definite character should be more extensively circulated among them.

As before stated, many prisoners are ignorant of the fact that an association exists whose officers desire, if possible, to aid them after their discharge. To remedy this, and as a means for imparting correct information, a card ought to be hung in each cell of every prison in the State. This card, neatly printed and hung in a conspicuous place, might be of incalculable benefit to many a desponding and penitent convict. Want of space forbids our extending this article to greater length at the present time, but we hope that a topic so fruitful of suggestion may be yet more fully discussed, and that much good may result from its agitation both to the commonwealth and to the discharged and sorely-tempted prisoner.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

The announcement of the proposed sale of gold by the Government had its effect on the market yesterday, causing increased activity in sales, followed by reactionary depression. On the Stock Exchange there was nothing special to note. From the official bulletin posted in the Sub-Treasury, it appears that during the month bids for gold will be received by the Assistant Treasurer as follows: Thursday, March 5, $1,000,000; Thursday, March 12, $500,000; Thursday, March 19, $1,000,000; Thursday, March 26, $500,000. Total, $3,000,000. A certified check of five per cent. of bids must be deposited therewith. Bids will be opened at 12 noon, each day specified. The Treasurer may, at his option, accept bids in excess of the amount advertised for.... The McKay forgery case presented no new features yesterday.... The transfer-books of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, which were closed at 3 P. M. Saturday, were reopened yesterday.... The stock of the New-Jersey Central Company has been depressed for a few days past, owing to the rumor that a large issue of stock was to be made. Inquiry at the office showed that the report is wholly untrue, and that there has been no assent of the stockholders to any such issue.

## THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Some idea of the detailed managerial and committee work in connection with the government of such an association as the New-York Produce Exchange may be obtained from the fact that sixty-two meetings of the board and committees were held during the past month of February. Of these meetings, two were of the members of the Exchange, six of the Board of Managers, fourteen of the Arbitration Committee, (not including two private arbitrations,) and nine of the Complaint Committee. The other committees held from one meeting to six. The Committee of Fifteen on Public Charity met five times, and their good work has been made evident by a published list of donations made by the members of the Exchange. Five hundred and fifteen visitors to the Exchange were registered. Thirty-four members were added, of whom thirty-two were admitted by transfer of certificates, and two by payment of the $500 fee each. Particular attention is called, by request, to the meeting of the Exchange at 1:30 P. M. to-day. The important amendments to the constitution and by-laws, to which reference has already been made in THE TIMES, will come before the meeting.

## THE EDGAR STUART.

A telegram was received at the Merchants' News Room yesterday, in answer to the one of inquiry sent, stating that the steamer Edgar Stuart, of filibustering notoriety, was lying the harbor of Baltimore at 12 o'clock noon. This information exploded the sensational dispatch in the *Herald* that the "Stuart had escaped from American waters."

## COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

Charles Marks, of No. 401 West Twenty-fourth street, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with having passed on Max Greenbaum, of No. 157 Greenwich street, a counterfeit $50 Treasury note of the 1863 series. He was held in default of $500 bail.

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists; 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States.

The annual meeting of the society will be held at No. 88 Broad street, (top floor,) on Thursday, March 5, at 2 P. M. PHILIP BONFORT, Secretary. —*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts give entire satisfaction to our customers."—PARK & TILFORD.—*Advertisement.*

**Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and Similar** troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

**To Consumptives.**—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

**Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.** Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

**We Would Call Attention to the Sale of the** valuable banking-house and lot on the north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., to be sold on Tuesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

**Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!** BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

**Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.** WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

**To Make a Fine, Rich Soup, with Little** trouble, in short time, and at trifling expense, use BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF. For sale by the principal druggists and grocers.

**Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards.**—New style rep paper, very elegant. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

**Dr. Pierce's Discovery will Cure a Cough** in half the time required by any other medicine.

**Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess** great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

## MARRIED.

BELLHOUSE—ATTERBURY.—On Saturday, Feb. 28, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. W. Wallace Atterbury, EDWARD LA FONE BELLHOUSE to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Francis Atterbury, both of Manchester, England.

## DIED.

BORST.—On Friday evening, Feb. 27, ELIZABETH, widow of John B. Borst, and daughter of the late Stephen B. Munn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CURRY.—On Monday, March 2, suddenly, MARY CURRY, relict of James Curry, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family and of her son-in-law, Rev. G. Campbell, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 174 Johnson st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

DECKER.—On Monday morning, March 2, 1874, GEORGE W. DECKER, late of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, aged 28 years and 1 day.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, March 4, at 1 P. M. sharp.

ELLISON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, March 2, FRANCES E., daughter of the late Francis H. Ellison, and sister of Commodore Francis B. Ellison, United States Navy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FEHRMANN.—At High Bridge, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, Rev. JACOB FEHRMANN, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral service at the Reformed Church, High Bridge, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken from there to Evergreen Cemetery on Thursday. Train on New-Jersey Central Railroad leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 12:40 P. M.

HAWKINS.—On Monday morning, March 2, at her residence in Lafayette av., Brooklyn, MARY ANNE, widow of Charles W. Hawkins, in her 66th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st., New-York. Her friends are invited to attend. The burial will be at Woodlawn, a special car starting from Grand Central Depot at 2:20 P. M.

HOWE.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, AUGUSTUS HOWE, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—On Sunday, March 1, 1874, IRA HUTCHINSON, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9:30 o'clock A. M., returning at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

HILL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 28, 1874, JOHN B. HILL, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

KRAUSE.—On Saturday, Feb. 28, after a brief illness, ANNA H., wife of George M. Krause, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Richard H. Whitehead, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Baptist Church, Jersey av., corner of 4th st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEAVITT.—Saturday morning, Feb. 28, at the residence of his parents, COOLEY, eldest son of Geo. A. and Mary C. Leavitt, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral services Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st.

MORGAN.—On March 2, at the residence of his brother, No. 43 East 9th st., J. H. MORGAN, late of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 49.

Funeral services on Wednesday at 2 P. M., at First Universalist Church, corner of South Third and Fourth sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

McMAHON.—At New-Rochelle, Sunday, March 1, of scarlet fever, JENNIE, only child of Michael H. and Hannah McMahon, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NORRIS.—At Elizabeth, Feb. 28, 1874, ELIZABETH T., wife of John D. Norris.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 West Grand st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ROSELLE.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 1, 1874, JOHN ROSELLE, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will take place on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Second street. Trains leave foot of Liberty street, New-York, at 12:40 P. M.

SLACK.—At Fishkill on Hudson, Feb. 28, FRANCES, youngest child of Dr. Henry and Frances M. Slack, aged 4 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, on Tuesday, March 3, at 10:30 A. M.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, March 2, ROBERT M. WHITING, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WILLIAMS.—At Merrimac, Wis., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874, S. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of this City, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Nova Scotia papers please copy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### AN IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE PATENT TICKET AND CASH INDICATOR.

That this is the only invention which can positively regulate and systematize the collection of tickets and cash fares by railway conductors, and at the same time relieve them from much labor and annoyance, and from the suspicion of what is termed "knocking down," by rendering the offense impossible, is undeniable. That it is the only invention by which a seat is secured to the traveler after he has made his selection, is unquestionable, and that its adoption by railway companies will save them

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

per annum at a glance impresses itself upon the mind of every railway officer. There has not been a single railway officer who has examined into and thoroughly investigated its claims, who has been able to say that it will not do all that is represented. It is not the invention of a mere theorist, but of a practical railway man, who has given the subject years of study and spent much money in bringing the invention to its state of completion, and is fully satisfied that it must ultimately prove as advantageous to railway companies as is the telegraph, railways, and sewing-machines to the world at large.

It has been suggested that the Indicator will prevent the traveler from changing his seat if he wishes to do so, but this is a mistake. It secures to him the seat that he has selected; but if at any time he should find a seat disengaged which suits him better, all that is necessary for him to do is to make arrangements with the conductor, and the desired change can be made. It is not necessary, in the use of the Indicator, that there should be any change in the present manner of conducting the business, with the exception that every dollar or ticket received from the traveler must be accounted for—therein is where the invention is positive.

Railroad officers desiring information in reference to the Patent Indicator will please address

G. F. THOMAS, No. 561 Broadway.

JOHN W. SHEDDEN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS,

for over twenty-five years, at the corner of Bowery and 4th st., having purchased the drug store of Mr. A. M. Conklin, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner of 34th st., purpose to continue the same as a first-class pharmacy, and they trust to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them at their old establishment.

JOHN W. SHEDDEN,
JAMES WEAVER.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"AIDA," BY CHAS. WELLS. 75c.; "AIDA" March, 30c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Waltz, 35c.; also, Tenor Aria, "Celeste Aida," 40c.; Soprano Aria, "Oh, Cieli Azzuri," 60c.; and the Duos, Trios, &c. "Marguerite," valse and "Ave Maria," L. M. Gottschalk, (posthumous,) 75c. each; "El Pensor" Waltz, 40c.; "Cliquot" Galop, 30c.; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Longing," Barker, 30c. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) March 2, Lespinasse & Friedman sold at public auction the four-story English-basement brown-stone-and-brick house, 15.6 by 55, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 20 West Twenty-fifth street, south side, 93.9 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $13,000, J. L. Seaman being the purchaser. James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 16.8 by 50.4, located on West Forty-eighth street, north side, 66 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $12,850, the property being bought by O. H. P. Archer, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The only other business transacted was an assignee's sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., under the direction of Chas. P. Baldwin, Esq., of several large tracts of land located in Texas, and a store and lot in Charleston, S. C., the property of John S. & Edward Pierson, bankrupts; but, as is usually the case in auctions of this character, only nominal prices were realized, as investors present were in ignorance of the real value of the property offered.

V. K. Stevenson, No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front dwelling, 21.6 by 60, with three-story brick extension, 12 feet deep, and lot 21.6 by —, No. 5 East Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $35,000.

### TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to occur at the Exchange to-day, as far as publicly noticed, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Receiver's sale, under the direction of Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., of the valuable property, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau street, north-west corner of Pine street, known as the Commonwealth Bank Building, embracing a lot 36.7 by 80.4 by 37.3 by 80, with a five-story and basement brown-stone building covering same thereon. This sale is one of the most important of the week.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 98.9, No. 109 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.13 by 103.3, on East Twelfth street, north side, 158 feet east of Avenue C.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 230 feet west of Second avenue.

By Nicholas R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. De Witt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north side, 375 feet east of Sixth avenue, with one lot in rear same size, fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, 400 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By John McClave, at private sale, the property known as No. 40 West Eighteenth street, 25 by 82, at 92 feet deep, for $21,500.

### *EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, MARCH 2.*

NEW-YORK.

*By Lespinasse & Friedman.*

1 4-story English basement b. s. and brick house and lot, No. 20 West 25th st., s. s., 93.9 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 15.6x98.9, house 55 ft. deep....$13,000

*By James M. Miller.*

1 3-story and basement b. s. front house and lot, West 48th st., n. s., 66 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 16.8x50.4....$12,850

### *RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Saturday, Feb. 28.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlton st., No. 10, s. s., 22x88 | $11,500 |
| Charles st., n. s., 102.1 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 20x95.1x20x95.2 | 18,000 |
| Franklin st., No. 156, n. s., 25x87.6 | 11,000 |
| Forsyth st., No. 37, w. s., 74.4 ft. n. of Canal st., 18.1x100 | 18,000 |
| Hudson st., n. w. corner King st., 25x60 | 28,000 |
| James st., No. 60, 16.8x100 | 6,500 |
| Norfolk st., No. 27, w. s., 175 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100 | 18,000 |
| Orchard st., No. 29, w. s., 154.2 ft. s. of Hester st., 24.3x100 | 29,700 |
| Washington st., No. 391, between Beach and Hubert sts., 25x75 | 12,500 |
| — st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Willard av., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights | 600 |
| 12th st., n. s., 125.3 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 22x92 | 12,000 |
| 13th st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3 | 15,000 |
| 14th st., No. 50, West, s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., 22.6x103.3 | 42,000 |
| 17th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 33.4x92 | 2,668 |
| 17th st., n. s., 178 ft. e. of 8th av., 26x92 | 14,000 |
| 22d st., s. s., 189.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 20.8x98.9 | 30,000 |
| 27th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x98.9 | 25,000 |
| 31st st., s. s., 108.4 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16.8x80 | 14,000 |
| 31st st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x98.9 | 13,000 |
| 50th st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x80 | 27,000 |
| 56th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.4 | 11,000 |
| 52d st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5 | 6,800 |
| 56th st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x100.5 | 6,500 |
| 74th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x102.2 | 12,800 |
| 74th st., s. s., 34.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x80 | 35,000 |
| 124th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.11 | 15,000 |
| 125th st., n. s., 347 ft. w. of 6th av., original, 38.9x99.11 | 20,000 |
| 126th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11 | 22,000 |
| 127th st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th av., widened, 75x99.11 | 22,000 |
| Avenue B, w. s., 73.4 ft. n. of 12th st., 18.5x60 | 12,000 |
| Retreat av., e. s., 160 ft. s. of Grove st., about 50 ft.; thence 108 ft. to Mill Brook; Grove st., s. w. s., lot No. 53, adjoining above, map Melrose, 44x108 | 10,000 |
| 1st av., s. e. corner 42d st., 49.7x75; 1st av., n. e. corner 41st st., 25x75 | 55,000 |
| 2d av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 112th st., 25x75 | 14,000 |
| 8d av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 25x95 | 35,500 |
| 8d av., s. e. corner of 49th st., 50.4 ft., thence 119 ft., thence 52.4 ft., thence 105.4 ft. | 4,000 |
| 10 av., n. w. corner of 104th st., 50x100 | 2,406 |

LEASES RECORDED.

North st., Nos. 142 and 144, s. s., 96.11 ft. e. of Centre st., 51.8x82.5, 5 years, per year....$6,000

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE LATE RICHARD F. CARMAN'S ESTATE,

Comprising the 27 Lots on 10th av., and ST. NICHOLAS BOULEVARD between 151st and 152d sts.; will exchange for one or more dwellings, or sell on favorable terms. Apply to

HOMER FRANKLIN & CO.,
539 FIFTH AV.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x80, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

A CHANCE TO LIVE FOR THE NEXT THREE years free of rent by purchasing the fine new four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Madison av.; (Lenox Hill) at below cost. The increased value of this house and lot will allow the purchaser to live rent free. For permits and particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

TO PARTIES WHO MAY DESIRE TO INVEST IN real estate in the new Twenty-third Ward, or who may want correct information of values, we offer our services. Having made a specialty of that section during the past eight years, we have unusual advantages and most complete special survey maps. P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 30 Broadway.

AN EXTRA LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, north-west corner 75th st. and Madison av.; cabinet finished throughout; built by owner for his own use. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply on premises or to owner, W. H. MEAD, No. 67 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY stores, No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28x137 feet; suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light; possession prior to May if desired. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x55x100, for sale low, in 74th st., near Madison av.; hard-wood finish; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Address C., Box No. 5,384 Post Office.

$30,000 FOR THE BEST BUILT small house on this island; size, four story, 16.8x55x100; this house is finished better than three-quarters of the 5th av. houses. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th, Nos. 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 788. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

First-class houses, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st., price $21,000; also Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st., price $15,500. Inquire on premises.

FOR INVESTMENT.—A FINE PIECE OF IMproved 4th av. property, above 59th st., paying an interest on the price asked. A good bargain. For particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN 24TH ST., NEAR AND WEST OF Broadway, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x75x half the block; price, $50,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FIVE FOOT FRONT brown-stone, near Park av., on Murray Hill, $45,-000; immediate possession; terms easy. T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., between Broadway and 7th av., close to Central Park; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises for a short time.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGing, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, Jr., No. 336 Pearl st., Franklin square.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH,

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY GOOD DWELLINGS, from 15 to 20 feet front by 50 to 60 feet deep, full lot, three or four stories high, FOR WHICH ALL CASH WILL BE PAID. Inquire of HOMER FRANKLIN & CO., No. 539 5th av.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—IN Brooklyn, the mansion and eight lots of ground, No. 1,444 Pacific st., near Brooklyn av., and within a few minutes' walk of the Atlantic and Fulton av. cars; the house has a greenhouse attached and contains all improvements; the grounds are tastefully laid out and plentifully supplied with fruit; small stable and carriage-house on the premises. For terms apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—STORAGE STORES. Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hill-side, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

"THE BEST PLACE YET!"

### RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

TARRYTOWN:

| | |
|---|---|
| A mansion and out-buildings, nine acres | $60,000 |
| One also beautifully located, six acres | 35,000 |
| Neat house, barn, fine surroundings | 12,000 |
| Several improved properties from....$7,000 to | 14,000 |

YONKERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Magnificent properties and improvements | $16,000 |

Several fine parcels on the west side of the Hudson for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank, or Washington st., opp. Howard, Tarrytown.

$60 MONTHLY—RENTAL OR INTEREST Outlay—Handsome near-by cottage and grounds; quick transit; competing roads, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; near three depots; extra large lot; garden, lawns, flower, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society; light taxes; no assessments. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA, (TWENTY-THIRD Ward, New-York City,) central location, fine view, a large two-story basement and French roof house, containing twelve rooms and good cellar; excellent well and cistern water; out-building, 18 by 25 feet; grapes, &c. The property has a frontage of 50 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street; within eight minutes' walk of steam cars and three minutes' of horse cars. Price, $7,000. Apply to J. G. MINER, 3d av., near 159th st.

FOR SALE—IN RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 150 acres, in good order and well located. The improvements, a substantial mansion, farm-house, barn, carriage-house, &c., adjacent to the residence of Mrs. Starr Miller; is two miles from the village, which has five churches and fine educational advantages. For particulars inquire of SPENCER H. SMITH, No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WEST-chester County, N. Y., a delightfully-located frame cottage, furnished, with four acres of ground, including out-buildings and gardener's house, an extensive view over Long Island Sound, together with boating, bathing, and fishing; also, unfurnished frame cottage at Milton. Apply to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, or to S. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

A FAMILY IN SEARCH OF A GOOD, COMfortable home in one of the finest locations on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find an old-fashioned brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order, one and a half blocks from the depot; plenty of shade, good garden, ample grounds, with stable. For sale or to rent. Very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESidence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; two acres in lawn and garden; house has seventeen rooms, bath-room, &c. Location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE pleasantly located with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy. D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY seats on the west bank of the Hudson River, all improved and in perfect order; quarter mile river front, dock, &c.; a west side dwelling-house would be taken in exchange. Apply before 9:30 A. M., or after 4 P. M., at No. 20 West 45th st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; has all the conveniences; lot 75x200; three minutes from depot. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,832 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH, a $25,000 house at Elizabeth, N. J.; location unsurpassed; five minutes from depot; house contains all modern conveniences. Address OWNER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

$7,000.—FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., French-roof house, eleven rooms, prize bay windows, marble mantels; large lot. Inquire of H. P. WHETMORE, No. 202 Broad st., Elizabeth, or address Home, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale; also cottage, furnished, to let. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE—THREE ACRES, NEAR Plainfield; elegant dwelling in Plainfield; handsome house in Elizabeth; bargains for quick buyers. JAQUES, No. 203 Broadway.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also, fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

ORANGE.—NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, near Montrose Station; sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

YONKERS.—SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE, HOUSE, delightfully situated; Warburton av., near station. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

### 34 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF

### *ANDREW CARRIGAN,*

(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK
AND
HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL WITHOUT RESERVE, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 5, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the following valuable improved and unimproved property to close an estate, by order of heirs:

Nos. 124, 126 and 128 Ryerson st., between Park and Myrtle avs., three two-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with modern improvements; size of houses, 20x36, lot 20x100. Must be sold.

ALSO.

Nos. 123 and 124 3d av., (late Powers st.,) west side, 20 feet south of Wyckoff st., two three-story brick stores.

Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson av., north-east corner of Sands st., two three-story brick houses; corner now used as a hotel; rents well; one of the best stands for business in the city.

Also, following splendid lots:

Fulton av., two full lots on south side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av.

Herkimer st., three full lots on north side, 100 feet west of Schenectady av. and in rear of above.

Terms very easy on all of above property. Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

AUCTION SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 28 West 49th st., Supreme Court order, by E. H. Ludlow, March 6; [illegible]

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, by order of ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, that very VALUABLE LOT and BANKING-HOUSE, on the north-westerly corner of NASSAU AND PINE STS., known as the NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Size of lot, 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.

NOTE BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years if desired. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 109 WEST 27TH ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the north side of West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 109. House contains modern improvements. Lot 20x98.9 feet.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

### OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

### DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.

The five-story extra-wide building No. 341 Broadway, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor, Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET—FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS, THE FIRST floor over the bank, corner of 8th av. and 34th st.; finest location on the avenue. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—A FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER AND heaters, 50x60 feet, four stories, light from three sides; No. 545 West 21st st. Inquire at No. 861 3d av. FR. KOEHLER.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE; FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., FIVE MINUTES from ferries, a large and strictly first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone-front dwelling, together with the grounds, containing six lots and a brick private stable. The place will be rented completely furnished or unfurnished during the owner's absence of two or three years in Europe, to a responsible and careful tenant at a very low rental, preservation of the property being the chief object in view. For further particulars call on or address WM. MORGAN & SON, No. 85 Broadway, Brooklyn.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City. TO LET OR FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each nine, ten, fourteen, and nineteen rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

TO LET ON WEST SIDE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four-story E. B. B. S., on 34th st. | $2,000 |
| Three-story H. S. brick on 35th st. | 1,500 |
| Three-story H. S. B. S. on 52d st. | 1,500 |

Several fine country properties. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM Heights, about six acres of land, with two-story and attic house, lately put in complete order; good stable, barns, &c.; fine apple orchard and good garden; railway station about eight minutes' walk from the property. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE, AT PEEKSKILL, NEAR the depot, with every convenience; magnificent view of river; having an acre of ground well laid out with abundance of fruit, flowers, and shrubbery; will be rented very low to a responsible party. See photograph at office of J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE TO FIVE YEARS, AN ELEgant mansion on the west shore of the Hudson, with thirty or forty acres of land, tastefully laid out; about twenty miles from the City with frequent communication by rail. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., Branch Office No. 33 East 17th st., (Union square.)

THE OWNER OF A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED house, near the junction of Broadway and 7th av., desires to make an arrangement with a party with some means to take the house and board the owner with his wife and child; references. Address D. C. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—THE THREE four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 230, 232, 234 West 48th st., between Broadway and 8th av.; price $1,600 per annum each. The houses will be put in order. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, elegant furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO RENT—24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., house and stable; four-story English basement; French roof; eighteen rooms; rent $3,600. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Lexington av., near 43d st., furnished or unfurnished; rent unfurnished, $2,000. Apply at No. 110 East 38th st., or to W. H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A THREE-story brick dwelling house, one and one-half hours from New-York. For particulars apply to A. B. MARSH, Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO RENT, IN TARRYTOWN—TWO-STORY house, pleasantly situated on John st.; nine rooms; six minutes' walk from depot; rent, $450. Apply to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—BROWN-stone front house to let furnished; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, ON THE Hudson, near the water, for one year or more, a comfortable house, with not less than five good bed-rooms, two or three acres of ground, shade, fruit, &c.; near depot, and not more than forty minutes from 30th st. Address, giving particulars, J. H. O., No. 46 Frankfort st.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE.—BY A DESIRable family, consisting of three adults, a house between 4th and 8th avs.; four story; in good order, and rent not to exceed $2,000. Address House-seeker, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 588 6TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST., houses furnished and unfurnished for responsible tenants; register free; established eight years; references, former patrons.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, part of a private residence, unfurnished or partially furnished; immediate possession. Address L. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.

AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash: twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESday,) March 3, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Tubal Cain; can be seen on Pier No. 6 East River. Also, fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, cargo Amalia; can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also 1,200 cases Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship Elysia; can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY LARGE SALE ELEGANT household furniture, contained in the brown-stone mansion, No. 252 West 14th st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) [illegible]

## DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

# SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

### FIFTY DIFFERENT SHADES OF THE SILVER, RUSSIAN, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, AND CASTOR GRAYS.

By recent arrivals we have made large additions to our SILK STOCK, and now offer full lines of the SILVER, RUSSIAN, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, CASTOR, and other GRAYS, in FIFTY DIFFERENT SHADES, this assortment being undoubtedly the MOST COMPLETE in the City. Also, our well-known CASHMERE-FINISH BLACK SILKS, much improved in width and finish.

In WALKING JACKETS we offer the following novelties received last week: The Patti, showing, through a handsome open lace trimming, any colored garment worn underneath. The Rochester, the Tolstoy, the Rubens, the Magdalene, the St. Cloud, the Richelieu, and many others equally stylish. These Jackets are in fine French diagonals and other cloths in great variety, richly embroidered, braided, and trimmed.

In DRESS GOODS will be found SERGES, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, PONGEES, in polka dots, and other novelties recently imported. These goods are in the choice colors, including the popular GRAY, which is the fashionable color for the coming season.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

## R. H. MACY & CO.,

ARE NOW OFFERING An entire new stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO, NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY in all DEPARTMENTS of the establishment.

WHITE GOODS and HAMBURG TRIMMINGS we are selling at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—our own IMPORTATION—OPENING every week.

### Our La Forge Glove,

TWO BUTTONS,

in dark shades and party colors, a full assortment. We warrant them, and give a new pair for all that rip or tear.

It will pay you well to visit our establishment EVERY DAY.

N. B.—We fill orders for FANCY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, or in any of our other numerous departments, upon receipt of money, by mail or otherwise. R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av.

## SPRING. Just Received. 1874.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING IMPORTATIONS OF

RICH LACES,
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
PEARL BUTTONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

# MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.

45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.

3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.

12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.

1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.

25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.

1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wotherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.

500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.

200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.

700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.

CHAS. S. KIRBY, CHAS. H. DREW, WILLIAM ASPINWALL, Brookline Water Commissioners.

For specifications and further information apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT HOWELL'S AGENCY, No. 102 West 42d st., corner 6th av., SERVANTS, WHITE AND COLORED, native and foreign, recommended, and suitably selected.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH AV., EMployers will find a large number of first-class waitresses, cooks, laundresses, &c.; also, some genteel, neat English and Welsh servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, will be found large numbers of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Swedish Protestant woman; is a first-class seamstress, and would assist with the chamber-work; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A PRIvate Family in the City.—By a neat, tidy, competent girl; is very cheerful and willing in the discharge of her duties. Can be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waiting; would assist with washing and ironing; best of references given. Call at No. 236 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 642 3d av., corner of 41st st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or regular waitress; can take full charge of a dining-room; City references from last place. Call at 215 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; would do general house-work in a small private family; City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good [illegible]

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a Protestant young woman, good chamber-maid and waitress; experienced in the care of children; neat, tidy, sober, and honest; prefers the country; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, PARLOR-MAID, OR WAITress.—By a thoroughly-efficient girl, well recommended from former employer; is neat, obliging, and fully trustworthy. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH THE Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant girl, who is neat and cleanly with her work, and a nice washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Call at No. 659 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress; has two years' City reference; is a good seamstress and a useful person. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 76 Charlton st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A FRENCH young woman; is a good plain cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, brown gravies, &c.; is also a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference from last employer; speaks French and German; moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for B.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, WHO HAS THREE years' references from her former employer; is pleasing, capable, and thoroughly experienced in all sorts of cooking, baking, and makes a great variety of desserts. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended woman, who thoroughly understands her business; makes soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer and a willing, well-tempered woman. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; can furnish good references; makes bread and cake, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, or the general house-work of a small family; is neat, sober, and obliging; has eight years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO VERY respectable colored women, with excellent City reference; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and one as waitress and chamber-maid, or they will do the work for a small family. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, and pastry; good baker; lived in the best families; City or country; very best testimonials for ability, sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at or address No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; makes excellent bread and biscuit; soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; undoubted City reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, good, substantial, plain cook or general housework; prompt and cleanly; City or country; has City references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK—BY YOUNG WOMAN, mulatto, who is an excellent and capable servant; very neat, tidy, and orderly; has three years' references; go country or City. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS PROFESSED COOK; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and good baker; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands soups, meats, game, and is a good baker; would go with a family to the country for the Summer months; City reference. Call at No. 397 8th av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON, AS first-class family cook in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; fully capable to take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 112 West 20th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands meats, soups, poultry, game, jellies, desserts; best of City reference. Call or address No. 220 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a first-class cook; expert at baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXPErienced cook; understands meats, soups, pastry and all kinds of desserts; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 166 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, or general house-worker in some country town; will go immediately. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 232 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands the care of milk and butter; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 208 West 35th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of fancy cooking in general; dinner parties got up in good order; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen; good reference. Call at 419 East 14th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; by a respectable Protestant woman; the best of City references can be given. Address for two days No. 235 East 22d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GETS UP ALL kinds of hot and cold dishes and all kinds of entrées; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist with washing in a small family; good reference from last place. Call at No. 54 Gansevoort st., top floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 1,315 Broadway, in the saddlery.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN FAMILY SCOTCH cook; will assist with the washing; has good references. Can be seen at 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; City preferred; five years City reference from last place. Call at No. 317 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; excellent references. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK.—CAN COOK ALL KINDS OF MEATS AND soups; also a good bread and cake baker; has the best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address Wells, No. 218 West 21st st., in the store.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTESTant as nursery governess; has a diploma; can do all kinds of fancy work; neat seamstress; or will travel or act as lady's maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper; has had long experience and good references. Address Mrs. A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, for general house-work; has been trained to habits of neatness, punctuality, and diligence; understands plain cooking and washing and ironing, and will try to merit the comforts of a home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMan, to go out first days of the week, or take washing home; best City reference. Call at No. 476 3d av., between 32d and 33d sts., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH four years' City reference from first-class City families, as laundress; is fully competent to do anything in her line; also understands cleansing and renewing silks, velvets, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the highest of testimonials from the best families; as such in a private family, can give entire satisfaction for her capabilities, and is thoroughly honest. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO IS A good chamber-maid, in a private family, boarding-house, or hotel, in country or City; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, ORDERLY GIRL, WHO understands her business thoroughly; can flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in the best style; is in all respects a good family laundress; best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has six years' reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A position as a first-class laundress in a small private family; no objection to the country; references given. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has lived in the best families, to do families' or single gentlemen's washing; unexceptionable reference; good location; terms easy. Call at 450 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG person to take care of children and do plain sewing or light house-work; wages no object; a good home and small wages preferred; she is a very neat and suitable person for any one requiring such a servant. Apply at intelligence office, No. 525 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, AS nurse; has three years' City reference; very fond of children, and a neat seamstress; understands chamber-work; will try to study the interests of her employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, highly recommended for infants and growing children; can bring a child up on the bottle; sober, honest, kind to children; good seamstress; will make herself useful; good in sickness or trouble; country or City; best two years' City references. Call at 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant woman to take the care of an infant or grown children; is willing to travel if required; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 447 4th av., near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid or old lady; is willing to do the work of their room; will go to the country; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 East 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; is sometime in this country; speaks some English; is a professed sick nurse, or would take care of children; good references. Call for two days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid, &c.—By a pleasant young German woman, with good references, for country or City; is kindly among children, and willing to be useful. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a young girl of fifteen, to take care of a growing child, and can sew neatly if desired; can be well recommended. Call at No. 255 Madison av., for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WET NURSE; CAN BE seen at her present employer's; has good references, and is a very neat and a good nurse. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED PROTestant woman, with good healthy breast of milk five weeks old, as wet nurse. Call at No. 349 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; good City references. Call at No. 302 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE, monthly or invalid, day or night; best reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FROM New-England, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good knowledge of dress-making; cuts and fits children's clothes; understands Howe, Singer, and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 East 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine a few more engagements by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Address Mrs. Hughton, No. 718 10th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, IN A private family; would go out by the day or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of dress-making; terms moderate; good reference. Call at No. 450 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 4 West 50th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as nurse and plain seamstress; two and a half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 246 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately come to this country; understands her business thoroughly. Inquire at No. 30 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as waitress and chamber-maid, or child's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Willcox & Gibbs' machine; either City or country. Address or call at No. 312 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, dressing salads, &c.; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family, or private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th st., one flight up.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress or first-class chamber-maid; can make all kinds of salads, and will be found reliable and trustworthy; excellent references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL, WITH EXcellent City references, as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 540 26th st., corner 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 35 East 18th st.

### MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman, a steady, careful, and reliable man. Can be seen all the week at Brewster's, corner 14th st. and 5th av.

BUTLER, WAITER, OR VALET.—BY A competent Englishman, in private family; City or country, or to travel; has long and satisfactory City references; understands the various duties belonging to each (combined or separate) thoroughly. Address Order, No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS BUTLER OR first-class waiter in a private family; three years' best City reference. Call for two days, W. M., No. 293 Lexington av.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant couple; the man is a first-rate hand with horses, carriages, &c.; understands carpenter work, mending harness, plain gardening, and the general work in and about a gentleman's place; the wife is a first-rate cook or house-maid; both are perfectly sober and trustworthy, and can furnish the best of references. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant man, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving either in City or country, and is a good groom; keep his turn-out in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City and country reference and recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST LANDED, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objections country or city; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference from his last employer. Address James Mack, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MARried man; understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent City driver; understands the care of valuable carriages, harness, &c.; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, unmarried; understands the treatment and cure of horses; safe and accustomed City driver; is a sober, reliable man; first-class references. Address W., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and garden; [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving, either City or country, and is a good groom; keeps his turn-out in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City and country references and recommendations. Call on J. W. B., No. 153 West 4—d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty; is good groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Coachman, No. 628 Broadway, at Mr. Demorest's.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; will take charge of whole place; wife as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; best recommendations. Call on or address R. W., No. 461 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses; good driver; willing to make himself useful; country preferred; good reference. Address E. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; can drive four in hand or tandem; the best reference. Call on or address J. B., at private stable, No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, small family; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good vegetable gardener; good references. Address P. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS TEMperate and understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference from last employer; his employer going to Europe. Call at rear of Nos. 3 and 5 East 20th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUAtion for his coachman in a good family; four years' best City reference; ten years driving in London; is a confidential and obliging man. Call or address J., No. 127 East 50th st., corner Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, whom he will recommend in every particular; is strictly temperate; eleven years' City reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 681 6th av., corner 39th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty years who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in nice order; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; one year's best City reference from last employer. Call or address W. K., No. 22 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY reliable man; is a careful driver, good plain gardener, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is industrious and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant man, married; is an experienced gardener in all branches; care hot and green house, hot and cold graperies; also care horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; has twenty years' recommendations from former and last employer. Address J. C., No. 9 John st., seed store, for two days.

GARDENER.—THOROUGH PRACTICAL EXPERIence; understands hot and cold graperies, green houses, the forcing of fruit and vegetables, and laying out of new places; fully competent to take a first-class place, with good reference. Address Gardener, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands his business in every respect; would prefer a situation where the cultivation of flowers and fruit is made a specialty; has had long experience; good reference; no family; if required wife would take charge of dairy. Address J. W. N., Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED man; wife and one child; understands his business in all branches, greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, and fruit. For first-class testimonials address present employer. Dr. W. Young, Post Office Box No. 159 Cold-spring, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SMALL family;) will be disengaged middle of March; thoroughly understands the management of stove and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies; served a regular apprenticeship; fifteen years' practice. Address R. S., Gardener, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, or laying out of a gentleman's place; is married; one child; best City references. Address D. K., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, (married, no children;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of hothouses; first-class references. Call or address J. M. G., No. 1,911 3d av., Harlem.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children, who has a practical knowledge in the management of greenhouse, graperies, raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference. Address M. B., No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, PROTestant; five years' reference from last place; is well versed in all the various duties of his profession; married. Apply or address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family, who thoroughly understands his business; five years' reference from last employer. Address R. P., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; none but those wanting a first-class man need apply. Address T. R., seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, ON some gentleman's place as assistant gardener; two years on last place; can show satisfactory reference. Address J. L. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, SINGLE MAN AS gardener or take full charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M. H. O., Box 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MARried, no incumbrance, as gardener; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 232 West 40th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; laying out of a place; best City reference from last employers. Address A. S., 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; UNderstands his business thoroughly; small family; first-class references from Scotland and this country. Address A. P., New-Rochelle Post Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, GARDENER, &c.—DAIRY, poultry, &c.—By a man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man is a first-class vegetable gardener, also has a fair knowledge of hot-house grapes, out-door flowers, hot-beds, &c., and can milk, care horses, drive, &c.; wife, care poultry, dairy, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—COLORED; IS CAPABLE OF many useful things; is also a good stone mason; City or country; has good and satisfactory references; is a really desirable and profitable person to employ. Call or address the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS the best of testimonials; speaks French, German, and English; is thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French and German Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; a Protestant man, single; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address W. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has three years' City references from his last place. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 Sixth av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address M. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Address W. B., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER; HE has eleven years' reference from one place. Call, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 31 East 38th st.

WAITER.—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE (VRAI CORDON bleu), pouvant fournir les meilleurs recommendations, désire se placer dans une famille Americaine. S'Adresser à Mme. Golard & Co., Bureau Français, No. 525 6th av.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER DANS une famille Américaine pour soigner des enfants et coudre. S'adresser au bureau de Mme. Golard et Cie, No. 525 6th av.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN AND laundress, man and wife, Protestants, without children, a short distance in the country; best references required. Call from 10 to 12 at the office of Wm. H. Power, No. 23 William st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, WHO thoroughly understand the work on a country place; Protestant, married, with small or no family. Address J. H., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL WORKER OF tin, sheet-iron &c., experienced in constructing and setting of heaters, ranges &c. BREARLEY & CO., Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small family, living at Orange, N. J. Apply from 9 to 2, at No. 84 Irving place, on Tuesday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress; City references required. Apply between 9 and 12 on Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 30 West 34th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH CITY references. Apply at No. 14 West 10th st., on Tuesday, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED YOUNG LAWYER AS managing attorney. Address, stating [illegible], C. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 7, at 12 noon, CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. HUTCHINGS. Freight only.

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is found to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip ticket at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'CONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

F. C. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIPS section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

## STATE LINE.

STEAM-SHIPS:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA | STATE OF VIRGINIA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA, | STATE OF GEORGIA,
STATE OF MINNESOTA, | STATE OF FLORIDA, bld'g,
STATE OF ALABAMA, | STATE OF INDIANA,
STATE OF NEVADA, building.

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Pennsylvania sails.....Saturday, March 7
State of Virginia sails.....Saturday, March 21
State of Georgia sails.....Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

WEEKLY SAILINGS NEXT SUMMER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 and $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEZ.....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday, April 4
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and expedition of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Wed., Mar. 4, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, Thursday, March 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BADGER.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BUCKENSTEIN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, on WEDNESDAY, March 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....March 13
CORINTH.....April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....March 6
ETNA.....March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, R. C. REED, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. MORTON, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. CURTIS, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKENZIE, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANO, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.
Drafts for $1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Cuba, Wednesday, March 4
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25
Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Olympia, Saturday, March 14
Rhein, Saturday, March 21
Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Atlas, Saturday, April 4

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $116, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 32 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

S. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 20 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 4.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKIL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO, with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Eldridge, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. B. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, *PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....March 19
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. These persons are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling agents may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Southern District of Alabama.—JOHN A. STANTON, FRANCIS E. LOOMIS and JOHN C. STANTON, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders, complainants, against THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In Equity.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, by decretal order of said Honorable Circuit Court, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1874, appointed a Special Master Commissioner in the above entitled cause, to report to the court systematically and in detail, the matters and things hereinafter stated.

First.—The necessary expenses incident to the execution and preservation of the trust created by the first mortgage on the property of said Railroad Company, including compensation to the Trustees and to the Receivers heretofore appointed by order of said Honorable court; legal costs and compensation to solicitors and counsel for professional services in this cause; reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as said Receivers may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of their duties; all legal and necessary expenses lawfully and properly incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property yet remaining unpaid, and all other attorney's fees for any of the parties to this suit.

Second.—The taxes, charges, assessments, and liens which may exist on said mortgaged property, or any part thereof prior in law to said first mortgage; what amount of money, if any, is necessary to perfect the title or the right of way or to any other property included in said mortgage, all liabilities incurred or advances made by the said Receivers, the claims created by the issue of certificates by said Receivers under authority of said court, the amount of money loaned or advanced thereon for the purposes directed by the order of said court when held under hypothecation, with interest thereon, and such other indebtedness created by said Receivers proper to be regarded as a claim on said mortgaged property.

Third.—The first mortgage bonds bona fide issued by said Railroad Company and indorsed by the State of Georgia, and the amount due thereon. And all the various reports of the present or late Receivers in this cause have been referred to the undersigned for examination.

Now all persons interested in the matters hereinbefore stated, will take notice that in obedience to the decree of said honorable court, and for the performance of the duties therein directed to be performed, I will attend at the United States Court-room, in the City of Mobile, on and from the 19th to the 23d day of March, 1874.

At Meridian, Miss., on and from the 24th to the 26th day of March, 1874; in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the offices of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, on and from the 30th day of March to the 4th day of April, 1874; in the City of New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel on and from the 9th to the 15th day of April, 1874; in Montgomery, Ala., at the United States Court-room, on and from the 21st to the 24th day of April, 1874; and again in Mobile, on the 27th day of April, 1874, to the 30th day of April, 1874, for the purposes of said reference, when and where all persons interested in the matters and things referred to me by said decree for examination and report, can in person or by attorney, attend before me and make presentation of their claims and demands, and furnish such evidence and make such proof establishing the same as may be necessary and proper. JOSEPH W. BURKE,

Special Master Commissioner.

JAMES Q. SMITH, JOHN A. ELMORE, Solicitors of Complainants.

## ICE-CREAM.

# ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

## METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M.

For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:30, and 6:10, 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Perth Amboy and Camden, 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:06 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:16, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 8:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 6 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

J. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Direct for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Nahaesy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 9:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN: General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal and Ogdensburg Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 5:10 P. M.; for Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 5:38 P. M.; for Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line), at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Jackaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

## BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE Board and location between 34th st. and 50th st., and 4th and 7th avs. Address X., No. 1,153 Broadway, stating accommodations and terms. Private family preferred.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Open for the season of 1874. Send for "*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.*" Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS are the best ever placed in any Organs. *They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while the IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.*

*Five Octave Pianos* have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. AGENTS WANTED in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned ground, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELLS, No. 3 Union square, (No. 105 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH fifty rooms, with lease of three years from May 1, 1874, on Broadway, Albany, N. Y., one door below the Delavan House, and running through to new depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. For particulars and a diagram of same inquire of Mrs. SARAH DONCASTER, No. 201 Chambers st., New-York City.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $20,000 over all expenses.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,137, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A WELL-ESTABlished coal and wood business, situated in a very desirable locality on the Hudson River, with satisfactory lease. For further particulars, address C. W., Post Office Box No. 3,937, New-York.

BEST PART OF 6TH AV.—A FIRST-CLASS stationery (five years' established) trade; is easily conducted and profitable; price, $3,000. Apply at MITCHELL'S, No. 77 Cedar st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time
Send for circular.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times Westside Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—HALF OF A large and commodious private stable in 9th st., with yard attached, will be let cheaply to a good tenant. Apply at No. 61 East 9th st.

WANTED TO LEASE FROM MAY 1 NEXT—A private stable, between 34th and 45th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Address, with terms and particulars, STABLE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGE (BREWSTER build) in perfect order; also bay carriage horse, (mate dead,) sixteen hands. Apply at 152 East 76th st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, elegant, sunny front room and communicating bedroom on second floor; also, other rooms; terms moderate; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give, at reasonable terms to reliable people, two bedrooms, parlor, and private table till May 1. No. 14 East 31st st., near 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large front room, third floor front; also, two single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class house and table; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO LET FRONT rooms on second or third floor, (newly furnished,) with board; terms moderate; house new; brown stone, occupied by owner. No. 330 West 49th st.

HANDSOME PARLOR BEDROOM TO RENT by the year to a gentleman, with breakfast or full board; family small and quiet, without children; references. No. 30 East 36th st.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE'S UNITED STATES Stammering Institute, No. 417 4th av., New-York; best references. No pay until cured. Send for Circular.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, handsomely furnished; also, single room on fourth floor, with first-class table, at No. 7 West 29th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253.—TO let, with board, two small rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 58 19TH ST., WEST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two gentlemen, can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th st.; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THIS CITY AND PHILADELPHIA.

Delay in the receipt of mails from Philadelphia and the South at the New-York Post Office, and the consequent failure in a prompt transmission of the same to points North and West, have created dissatisfaction and caused complaint. The blame has been laid entirely at the doors of the Post Office in this City, but with injustice there is reason to believe. The conference held last week between Postmaster G. W. Fairman, of Philadelphia, and Postmaster James, of this City, has already been alluded to in THE TIMES. This interchange of opinion was relative to expediting the transmission of mail matter between the cities represented, and both officials named are very desirous to do all possible to effect this end. The amount of mail matter that arrives in this City daily from Philadelphia and Washington is nearly four tons, and it is apparent from these figures that the labor of assorting and delivering is great. Desirous of leaving nothing undone, Postmaster James hit upon a plan for arranging the mails from the South that come over the Pennsylvania Road, which has proved a good one. Previously the Philadelphia and Washington mails were received at the New-York office, and there assorted, and from the office distributed, deposited in the boxes, or sent to the up-town stations. The Postmaster detailed two competent and experienced clerks, not in the regular postal-car service, who leave New-York daily at 4:45 P. M. for Philadelphia. Arriving at Philadelphia, they proceed at once to the Post Office, where they take the mail matter addressed to this City and arrange it in packages. One of the clerks is familiar with the box delivery, and he sorts the letters into divisions and labels the bundles. The other clerk takes the letters that are delivered by the carriers and arranges them by packages for the up-town stations, eleven in number. Taking the bags after this work is done, they proceed to the depot, catching the train on the Pennsylvania Road that leaves at 2 A. M. While on the train they arrange the mail for New-York from Washington, and upon the arrival of the train in this City the entire matter is ready for quick delivery. At Desbrosses street the mail bags for up-town stations are loaded into wagons in waiting, and taken at once to their destination. The west-side mails are carried up town on the elevated railway. The train due in New-York at 6 A. M. carries the bulk of the mail from Philadelphia, although six other trains convey mails from that city to this daily. Mails going from New-York to Philadelphia are carried on seven trains daily likewise. Mail wagons leave the office every hour of the day for the up-town stations and the depots, and in the office the large force handle the matter received with great dispatch.

The delay in the delivery of letters is not owing entirely, it seems, to fault at the Post Office, for the official figures on the books in the Railway Service Department show, for example, that on no day since Jan. 1, 1874, has the train due in New-York over the Pennsylvania Road at 6 A. M. been on time, and a low average of the time of delay would be one hour, while on many days the train has been behind two and three hours. During January, in consequence of this delay, connections with mail trains North and West were missed twenty times, and in February eleven times. The Winter has been an open one, too. The effect of the delays is, of course, irritating, whatever may be the reason therefor. Long waits for the Baltimore and Ohio trains and the coupling together of trains may have much to do with all this. The Government by legal enactment, March, 1873, increased the compensation for carrying the mails, and an allowance for weight has been fixed far beyond the previous limit. While the service in New-York cannot force greater dispatch on the trains of mail-carrying roads, they can watch and report to the department. Some facts and figures will soon be given to the public by the Railway Service Department in the New-York office that will throw light upon this subject.

An instance of the dispatch with which the New-York office pursues its work was well illustrated to the writer yesterday. It is customary for foreign mail-carrying steamers to telegraph their arrival at Sandy Hook, so that some preparation may be made at the Post Office; but contrary to custom none was sent to the Post Office yesterday morning of the incoming steamer Maine, of the Bremen Line. The first knowledge at the head office of the arrival of the steamer, was the receipt of mail bags at the doors of the office; but the large mail, numbering 113 bags was received within doors at 11:15 A. M., and it was quickly ready for delivery. The Philadelphia mail went out at noon, would arrive at that city at 4 P. M., in time for delivery by box and the carriers. This prompt handling in the midst of the usual immense business in nowise disturbed the usual workings of the office.

## THE RIVAL CHARITIES.

In Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge William E. Curtis, an application was made for an injunction to restrain Mr. Augustin Daly from exhibiting at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under the title of "Charity," the play of that name which has been advertised for to-night. Mr. Adolph L. Sanger, who appeared on behalf of the motion, represented to the Court that the plaintiff in the case, Isaac S. Isaacs, was the author of a dramatic composition bearing the title of "Charity," which he copyrighted under the laws of Congress in December, 1873; that the defendant, Mr. Daly, has advertised to exhibit at his theatre another dramatic play also bearing the title of "Charity;" that the use of this title by Mr. Daly is an infringement of plaintiff's copyright; that the adverse criticism which has been applied to Mr. Daly's "Charity" tends to injure his (Isaac's) pecuniary interest in his own "Charity," and that thereby he has been injured to the extent of $20,000, for which amount he asks judgment in the suit, while at the same time asking the injunction as a preliminary measure. Mr. A. O. Hall, who appeared in opposition to the motion, contended that, if the plaintiff were entitled to any relief in the premises, a United States, not a State court, was the place in which to seek it; that in neither court could an injunction be obtained to restrain the use of a title of a play, there being no such thing known as the infringement of a title of a play where the bodies of the plays were not substantially identical, and of this latter fact there was made no pretense in this case; and, that so far from the reputation and pecuniary value of Isaacs' "Charity" being impaired by Daly's "Charity," the fact was claimed to be that Daly's "Charity" was infinitely superior to Isaacs' "Charity," and the only effect the exhibition of Daly's "Charity" could possibly have on Isaacs' "Charity" would be to improve the reputation and pecuniary value of the latter. Judge Curtis took the papers, stating that he would render a decision this morning between the rival "Charities."

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday before Judge Sutherland, Assistant District Attorney Rollins appearing for the prosecution. The Grand Jury having answered to their names were discharged until the 9th inst., the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer being still in session. The case of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and Col. James H. Blood, indicted for libeling Luther C. Challis, which was set down for trial yesterday, was postponed until Wednesday next, counsel in the case not being prepared to proceed....Henry Williams pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....John Reilly pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and six months....John Danner, book-keeper in the employ of E. W. Baxter, No. 664 Broadway, charged with having at various times embezzled sums amounting in the aggregate to $586, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence, in order that testimony as to previous good character might be produced....Alexander Farrell, indicted for firing a pistol at August Bunkelkofskay at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, on the 15th of February, was found guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and sent to State Prison for four years.

## A PROBABLE MURDER IN HOBOKEN.

On Saturday night a shooting affray, which will doubtless result fatally, took place in West Hoboken near the extreme northern limit of Jersey City. The parties concerned were John Kennedy, an unmarried man, twenty-five years old, and a widow named Mrs. A. Toner, both of whom reside on Jersey City Heights. Mrs. Toner has been a widow for little more than a year and for the past three or four months Kenedy has been paying attention to her, so much so that he was generally considered her accepted suitor. It was rumored, and apparently with good foundation, that they were engaged to be married. About ten o'clock Saturday night, Kennedy and Mrs. Toner went out walking, and proceeded toward West Hoboken. On reaching West street, in the latter township, they stopped in front of a house occupied by Mr. Quigley, and soon their voices were heard in an angry altercation. From the little that could be gathered of their conversation, it appeared that Kennedy accused the lady of being unfaithful to him, and insinuated that she had deviated from the path of virtue. They wrangled and quarreled for some time, the lady becoming more and more angry, until she finally drew a revolver from the bosom of her dress and, pointing it at her companion's head, fired. As soon as she had discharged the weapon she ran away and disappeared in the darkness before the arrival of some men who were attracted by the noise of the explosion. Kennedy was found lying senseless on the sidewalk, with the blood pouring from a wound in his face. He was carried to the residence of Dr. Rau, near by, who found that the ball had entered just below the right eye and close to the nose. He was standing so close to the woman when she fired that the powder scorched his face. Dr. Rau probed the wound and dressed it, but was unable to find the ball. Kennedy was subsequently taken to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, where he now lies in a very critical condition—in fact, scarcely any hopes are entertained of his recovery. The authorities have made diligent search for Mrs. Toner, but thus far their efforts have been unsuccessful.

Dr. Chubart, of Hoboken, visited Kennedy yesterday at the hospital, and found on examination that the ball had entered the cartilage of the nose and taken an upward and then downward direction. The doctor succeeded in removing the bullet, and slight hopes are now entertained that the wounded man will recover. Kennedy says that it was not Mrs. Toner who shot him, but a man, who walked up from behind. This statement is highly improbable, because, from the direction taken by the bullet, it is judged that the person who fired the shot must have stood directly in front of him.

## CASE OF DAVID F. RANK.

As already published in THE TIMES, at the session of the Supreme Court, General Term, held last month, Judge Davis presiding, and Judges Daniels and Donohue on the bench, an order was made directing David F. Rank, an attorney of the court, to show cause before the same court yesterday why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. The order was based on the record of the trial of Denis Hogan, convicted recently of falsely personating one Conklin as an inspector of elections in November last, and on an affidavit made subsequently to Hogan's trial by Conklin, setting forth that Mr. Rank drew up the power of attorney from Conklin authorizing Hogan to act in his stead, and that Hogan and Conklin had acted in the matter under advice of Mr. Rank that the act was lawful. In response to the order of the court Mr. Rank appeared before it yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, Ex-Judge Davies and Gen. Davies. Judge Davies, in bringing the matter to the attention of the court, said Mr. Rank had been most unjustly assailed by a man convicted of crime, and had taken the earliest opportunity afforded him to vindicate his character. Presiding Judge Davis said, as Judge Donohue had participated in making the order to show cause, and was then temporarily absent holding Chambers, they could not proceed until he was present. Ex-Judge Davies said the imputation was a hard one against a reputable gentleman, and one under which he should not be compelled to rest. In a few moments Judge Donohue came into court and the hearing proceeded. Ex-Judge Davies said on the trial of Hogan it was made to appear that he had falsely personated an inspector of elections named Conklin; that he represented himself as Conklin, and acted in his stead. Hogan made no pretense that he acted under the advice of Mr. Rank, and Conklin came forward to swear to what Hogan did not swear to. After Hogan's conviction he asked for a delay of sentence, to enable him to lay before the court mitigating circumstances, and the mitigating circumstances now urged in his favor are the attack on Mr. Rank. Affidavits would be then read to the court which would fully exonerate Mr. Rank in the matter. Mr. Rank then read his own affidavit, the affidavit of William J. Shields and Conklin, the latter being the original inspector and the same who made the affidavit on which the order was issued. In his own affidavit, Mr. Rank says both Conklin and Hogan came to him with a blank power of attorney and asked him to fill it up, saying they had been sent by William J. Shields; that both parties were strangers to him, and paid him nothing; that he filled up the power of attorney, but never gave them any advice as to the right of Hogan to act under it; on the contrary, he told them he did not think it would answer the purpose they contemplated; that he was ignorant of the Election laws, never having examined them, and supposed at the time that the power of attorney would be presented to some proper election authorities, who could act on the recognition of Hogan as a substitute for Conklin. William J. Shields, in his affidavit, swears he recommended Hogan and Conklin to go to Mr. Rank to fill out the power of attorney, and both of them denied to him that Mr. Rank had given them any advice as to the legality of the act. Conklin swears that the affidavit sworn to by him, and on which the order for Mr. Rank to show cause was based, was drawn up in the office of John R. Fellows; that it was presented to him by Fellows' clerk, but was not read to him, and he swore to it without knowing its contents; that Mr. Rank never advised either him or Hogan as to the legality of their act, and he never told Mr. Fellows so; that if he had known there was such an assertion in the affidavit he would not have verified it, and that he made his present affidavit without fear, favor, or hope of reward, and for the sole purpose of relieving Mr. Rank from an unjust imputation. These affidavits, Judge Davies said, ought to be sufficient to relieve Mr. Rank from all unjust suspicion in the matter, and he had no doubt the court would dispose of it accordingly. Presiding Justice Davis here read the power of attorney, remarking that it was a most extraordinary one, by its terms authorizing Hogan to appear in the name and stead of Conklin. Indeed, it seemed nothing short of authorizing the commission of a felony. Judge Davies replied that Mr. Rank was not a native of this State, was unfamiliar with its Election laws, and regarded this power of attorney as nothing more than a resignation by Conklin in favor of Hogan. Moreover, Hogan never pretended to act as Conklin's attorney, as authorized by the paper he had received, but, on the contrary, presented himself as Conklin in person, and signed Conklin's name. The court took the papers, saying such order would be made in the case as may be deemed proper.

## THE GOODRICH MURDER TRIAL.

Mr. D. B. Thompson, one of the counsel for Kate Stoddard, alias Lizzie Lloyd King, indicted for the murder of Charles Goodrich on 21st March, 1873, made application in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to be released from the further conduct of the case. In support of the application, Mr. Thompson stated to Judge Gilbert that, at the time the accused was arrested and the investigation before the Coroner, Hon. Wm. C. De Witt volunteered to act as counsel for Miss King, and continued to so act for several weeks, when finding the duties of his office as Corporation Counsel were being interfered with, he retired, and requested Gov. Lowe to act as senior counsel. In the meantime, Mr. O. P. Gray, of Boston, had been spoken to by Miss King's father to act in behalf of his daughter, and had associated himself with Messrs. Lowe and Thompson in the defense. They had severally had repeated interviews with their client, and decided upon a theory of defense. To sustain that theory it had been necessary to issue a number of commissions to take the testimony of witnesses in Massachusetts, which had been done at considerable expense and trouble. Miss King had desired two letters to be written—one to her father and one to Mr. Gray, asking him to retire from the case. She had set up a theory of her own, insisting that she would be tried in no other, and had embarrassed her counsel inconceivably. She had even gone so far as to dismiss her counsel, though afterward recalling her letter. So far had she gone, and so many embarrassments had been put in their way, that they wished to withdraw from the case entirely.

Judge Gilbert inquired what was the mental condition of the accused, and what defense it was proposed to set up. Mr. Thompson said the defense was insanity. Counsel was particular to state, however, that the accused is not now insane, but was insane at the time the crime, if any crime is proven, was committed. Judge Gilbert said he had no alternative but to assign Messrs. Lowe and Thompson as counsel, and not allow them to retire from the case. Mr. Thompson assenting, the case, with the concurrence of the District Attorney, was set down for trial at the April Term of the court.

## THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Demas Strong in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, the resignation of the newly-appointed District Attorney as Alderman of the Sixth Ward was received, and a special election to fill the vacancy in the board ordered for the 16th March. The Finance Committee reported in favor of removing Patrick Crooke, Clerk of the Third District Court, but the report failing a two-thirds vote was not agreed to. Mayor Hunter sent in a communication vetoing a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board, authorizing the erection, at a cost of $150,000, of a new fire-proof building to contain the city records. The veto and the whole subject matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings. The Mayor also vetoed a resolution passed Feb. 16, authorizing the issue of additional city bonds to the extent of $250,000 for the laying of new water pipes. The Mayor thinks that more discrimination should be used by the Board of City Works in laying out the district through which it is proposed to lay new pipes. Much of the property on the streets through which it is proposed the pipes should pass is unimproved, and the Mayor thinks what pipes are necessary may be laid at a much less expense than is proposed in the resolution. The Committee on Public Lands and Buildings reported in favor of leasing a room for Justice Walsh's court over Frank White's liquor store. After a lengthy debate, during which the fact was developed that every Police court in the City is either over, under, or somewhere in the same building with a liquor store, the report was adopted. From the report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas it was seen that since the subject of costly gas commenced to be agitated last Fall the illuminating power of the gas furnished by the different companies has very much increased.

## ACCIDENT IN A UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.

Mr. S. P. Russell, Warehouse Superintendent of the Customs Office, was engaged to-day in examining into the cause of the falling-in of sections of flooring of the United States bonded warehouse of M. S. Driggs & Co., Nos. 286 to 290 South street. The accident occurred on Friday night of last week, and the warehouse has been closed since. It appears that large quantities of tobacco, sugar, hemp, &c., were stored throughout this five-story building; the weight of stock on the upper floor was sufficiently great to cause a depression toward the middle of a section 100 by 50 feet, and the beams set in the walls slipped from their places, and down the conglomerate mass went, striking the floor beneath, also loaded with goods, and carrying everything down. So through the four floors a rapid descent of stock was made, and the scene was a highly-mixed one to those who examined the premises next day. Fortunately the accident occurred at night, as above stated, and no persons were injured. The goods were not damaged to any great extent, being of such a nature that a little shaking up was not necessarily ruinous in its effect. It was found that the joists in the building were fitted into the side walls a depth of less than three inches, and it was no wonder that such an accident occurred. The building was erected thirty years ago, and was used for many years as a tobacco-inspecting warehouse. It has been a United States bonded warehouse for about three years. The last insurance survey represents the building as first-class. Repairs will be made at once.

## THE MURDER OF MARY E. LAWLER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of the unfortunate young girl, Mary E. Lawler, murdered by Police Officer John Doyle, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Wednesday last. Doyle was perfectly calm, and was represented by counsel. The first witness examined was Kate Gallagher, one of the young girls employed in Bowman's dress-making store, No. 83 South Fifth avenue, where the tragedy occurred. She testified that, attracted by loud talking, she went into the hall and saw Mary Lawler and Doyle standing between the folding-doors. Doyle said, "I will shoot that man." He then returned to the ware-room. Miss Lawler came in soon after. Said she was going home. Put on her clothes, and went into the hall. Witness next heard the pistol-shot. Ran into the hall. Saw Mary Lawler lying there, shot in the face. Doyle was sitting near her. Miss Lawler had said that morning she would not keep company with Doyle any more.

Delia O'Conner, another work-girl, said that while at work she heard a knock at the door, and said "Come in," but the door was not opened. Went to the door, and saw Doyle outside. He asked if the proprietor was in. Told him no. Mary Lawler stood up and went in the hall. She seemed excited when she came back, and said she was going home. Did not see her again until she was dead. Heard a shot, and then a fall. Went into the hallway, and saw her lying between the doors. The prisoner was sitting down, and said, "Mary, Mary, I came so often," or something to that effect.

Alfred Boileausseau, a flower manufacturer, on the second floor of No. 83 South Fifth avenue, testified: On Wednesday last, at about 2 o'clock, I saw the prisoner (Doyle) waiting in the hallway; he was very drunk; Miss Lawler was trying to lift him up; she told him not to make a noise; heard Doyle complaining to Mary Lawler that she had been speaking to another man; she said, "That is not true, John;" he replied, "I know it;" I think he asked her if she would be his wife; saw Doyle fall down, and she tried to pick him up; she said, "I will close the door, John," and he told her to shut it; I heard the report of a pistol; ran down stairs and saw Mary Lawler on the floor; Doyle started as I came down, and said: "Oh! my God, my God! what have I done! Mary, Mary! I have killed you! you were my best friend." Doyle was on his knees, with the pistol between his knees; I ran for a doctor, but she died before he arrived.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that Doyle was drunk when brought into the station-house, and said that whisky made him do what he did.

The jury found a verdict against Doyle, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A mass-meeting of the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment was held last evening at the armory of the regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, in opposition to the action of the Board of Supervisors, proposing to remove the regiment to the armory corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. Col. Vose addressed the members, reviewing the action of the Board of Supervisors, and condemning their action as likely to impair the efficiency of the regiment. He had no doubt that if the City was unwilling to pay for their proper accommodation, the members would put their hands in their pockets and do it themselves. Communications will be sent to the Adjutant General representing the state of affairs, and it is hoped that the regiment will remain in possession of their present quarters, with which they are entirely satisfied. The following petition was circulated, and signed by the different companies:

*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:*

We, the undersigned, members of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., do most respectfully state that they sincerely regret the action of your honorable body in assigning to the use of this regiment the armory corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and do request your honorable body to reconsider the resolution passed on the 24th of February last, to the end that quarters may be provided for the use of this regiment that shall be more centrally located, and for the reason that we earnestly believe that should the regiment take possession of the said armory it would seriously effect the prosperity of our organization, the location being entirely too far west for the accommodation of the members, and for the further reason that, from the inflammable nature of the material in said building, (evinced by its being once destroyed by fire,) our individual and regimental as well as State property would be jeopardized beyond the ability of the members to replace it.

The lease of the armory will expire on the 1st of May, the Seventy-first having been in possession about four years. The present yearly rent is $23,000, but Col. Vose is confident that a large reduction from this sum can be obtained.

## DINNER OF COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place last evening at Delmonico's. About 130 gentlemen, representing many years' graduating classes and the medical profession of this City pretty generally, sat down to table.

Dr. Charles M. Allin presided, and when the cloth had been figuratively removed, at the conclusion of a liberal menu, announced the speakers, who responded to the different toasts. To the first, "Columbia College," Prof. Drisler responded. "Our Alma Mater" was confided to the care of Willard Parker; "The Sister Colleges" sent Profs. Buckingham, of Harvard; Bacon, of Yale; Crosley, of Bellevue, and Thomson, of the university, to speak for them. Rev. Dr. Montgomery represented the clergy, and Judge Brady the legal profession. Rev. Dr. McCosh spoke in response to the toast, "The True Place of Money," touching endowments in institutions of learning. "The Press," the great remedial agent for torpidity of the public liver and biliousness of the body politic—possibly an allusion to its attitude on the street-cleaning question—found a champion in Mr. Bailey, a gentleman not unknown to the good people of the town of Danbury. Other sentiments were spoken to by Prof. Curtis and Drs. Leaming and Lusk, and at a late hour the entertainment came to a pleasant ending.

## STRIKE OF THE UMBRELLA-MAKERS.

The female parasol and umbrella makers in the employ of one of the principal manufactories on Broadway, Remberger & Oppenheimer, after notification during the previous week, made a demand for an increased rate of wages, and their demand being refused, they declined to go to work. These women, numbering about 100, are now on strike. The employers offered an increase of ten per cent., but an increase of about twenty-five per cent. was demanded. In another establishment on Broadway, where about 100 women are employed, the increase offered—ten per cent.—was accepted, while at the other manufactories the work is continued to be done at the old rates, amounting to about $8 to $10 per week. It is thought that the strike in the establishment above mentioned was inaugurated with the expectation that the others will also be drawn into the movement. There are about 1,000 females employed in this branch of trade, who are distributed in about a dozen factories. The parasol manufacturing trade is usually brisk during the months of March, April, and May, and during that time always tends to increase considerably the earnings of the operatives, while the umbrella manufacture is principally confined to the Fall season. Nelson Young has called a special meeting of the Parasol and Umbrella Makers' Union at the Cooper Institute, this evening, to take into consideration the present difficulty.

## ORIENTAL EXPLORATION.

The Oriental Topographical Corps has advices from its second expedition, now in the East, under command of Prof. James Strong, Chief of the Archæological Council, reporting that it has met with success. It is now nearly through with its work in the Valley of the Nile, and the latter part of this week, or the first of next, it will start from Suez for the Sinaitic Peninsula, where the time of the work will be so extended that the explorers will reach Jerusalem ten days later than was anticipated. They will then go south-west to Gaza, and up the coast to Mount Carmel; thence to Bethshean, the Sea of Galilee, and Damascus, returning through Bashan and Moab to Jerusalem; thence through Central Palestine, north, with the tourist section, via Shechem, Nazareth, Mounts Tabor and Carmel, Tyre, and Sidon, to Mount Lebanon. An able engineering and artist staff, with scientists and literary men, are now with the expedition. Several prominent gentlemen joined the party in Europe, and several are now preparing to sail from America in time to join the expedition through Bashan and Moab. Active preparations are making by Mr. Geo. May Powell for the tourist section to sail from New-York in April.

## INFANTICIDE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Brennecke was called on Saturday evening to hold an inquest upon the body of a male infant who had come to its death through the inhuman conduct of its mother, Elizabeth Coombs. On the preceding day, the woman, a widow of about thirty-five years old, residing about three miles from White Plains, passed the house of Mr. Chas. Cowan, and as she did so Mr. Cowan heard the cries of an infant, and shortly afterward mentioned the circumstance to a friend, who contended that Mr. Cowan must be in error, inasmuch as the woman had no child. It was determined to satisfy their minds in the matter, and they accordingly followed the tracks of the woman in the snow [illegible] was found concealed. The woman was arrested and confessed that the child was hers, and that she had placed it where found. Coroner Brennecke therefore committed her to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

### ANOTHER PETITION AGAINST INFLATION.

The following petition from prominent banking institutions and business men is to be presented to Congress to-day:

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

Your petitioners beg leave respectfully to represent that they are greatly alarmed at the assumption by the Secretary of the Treasury of the right to issue new United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, without the sanction of law.

The issue of irredeemable paper money, and making it a legal tender, is simply levying a forced loan upon the people of the United States. Such an extreme measure can only be excused by the vital necessity arising from a great war, and is even then in direct violation of all ordinary constitutional powers. So far as your petitioners are aware, no civilized Government has ever resorted to the issue of irredeemable paper money in a time of peace; and it is a most remarkable event that the great, rich, and prosperous nation of the United States should resort to such a ruinous expedient, without the slightest necessity to excuse it.

Your petitioners consequently, respectfully, but most earnestly, urge your honorable body to put an immediate stop to the further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to make arrangements, by the negotiation of bonds or otherwise, to call in and cancel at once every dollar of the so-called reserve which has been issued.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28 1874.

E. M. Buchanan, Cashier of Fulton National Bank; Dry Goods Bank, Wm. P. Brintnall, President; National Bank of the State of New-York, G. N. Duer, President; National Bank of the Republic, R. H. Lowry, President; Mercantile National Bank, Norman White, President; the Produce Bank, Thomas L. Raymond, President; Irving National Bank, by John Castree, President; Grocers' Bank, by Samuel B. White, President; North River Bank, A. B. Hays, Cashier; New-York National Exchange Bank, C. B. Outcalt, Cashier; People's Bank, George J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, Theodore D. Warren, Cashier; East River National Bank, Charles Jenkins, President; Second National Bank, O. D. Roberts, Cashier; New-York County National Bank, Geo. H. Wyckoff, Cashier; Ninth Ward Bank, T. J. Coleman, President; Bank of America, per Wm. L. Jenkins, President; Merchants' National Bank, J. D. Vermilye, President; Bank of New-York, N. B. A., C. P. Leverich, President; Bank of the Manhattan Company, J. M. Morrison, President; F. Chandler, President National Mechanics' Banking Association; Mechanics' National Bank, by Benj. B. Sherman, President; Union National Bank, D. C. Hays, President; Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, D. L. Holden, Cashier; A. Lane, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank; Hanover National Bank, per Wm. H. Scott, President; the American Exchange National Bank, by George S. Coe, President; the German-American Bank, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier; the Chatham National Bank, George M. Hard, Cashier; National Park Bank, by Wm. K. Kitchen, President; the Nassau Bank, W. H. Rogers, Cashier; J. L. Everitt, Cashier National Broadway Bank; The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, by James Buell, President; Chemical National Bank, G. G. Williams, Cashier; National Shoe and Leather Bank, J. M. Crane, Cashier; Tradesmen's National Bank, A. Halsey, Cashier; Security Bank, Benj. H. Dewey, Cashier; National Citizens' Bank, S. R. Comstock, President; D. R. Mangan, President National Trust Company; J. C. Cruikshank, Secretary National Trust Company; John E. Dewitt, President United States Life Insurance Company; Charles E. Pease, Secretary United States Life Insurance Company; William Walker, President Universal Life Insurance Company; John H. Bewley, Secretary Universal Life Insurance Company; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company; Cyrus Peck, Secretary Continental Fire Insurance Company; J. F. Halsted, President Fireman's Insurance Company; Stephen Crowell, President Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Insurance Company; C. W. Bonck, President Brooklyn Life Insurance Company; Brown Brothers & Co., John J. Cisco & Son, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Vermilye & Co., Jas. B. Colgate & Co., McKim Bros. & Co., Turner Brothers, J. & J. Stuart & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., W. B. Shattuck & Co., Gwynne & Day, Taylor Brothers, Hallgarten & Co., Chas. Unger & Co., Van Schaick & Co., W. T. Hatch & Son, Blake Bros. & Co., Nichols, Stone & Co., Schafer Bros. & Co., John A. Stewart, Edward King, Peck & Martin, J. N. Phelps, E. S. Jaffray & Co., C. Doremus, Whitney, Cook & Co., Adler Bros. & Newbouer, Ward, Dickson & Co., Brower Bros., Rothschild & Heyman, Denny, Poor & Co., Clark Bros. & Co., N. Sullivan & Co., Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co., North River Sugar Refining Company, Geo. H. Moller, Secretary; Beebe & Brother, John M. White & Co., Busk & Jevons, Zophar Mills, P. W. Engs & Sons, A. A. Low & Brothers, Woodruff, Spencer & Stout, H. K. Thurber & Co., James Vincent & Co., E. Welch, James Lynch, Strang & Holland Brothers, D. H. Houghtaling & Co., Mallory & Butterfield, John W. Mason & Co., Tobias & Windmuller, H. & G. B. Farrington & Co., Prescott & Sons, John W. Mason, Geo. B. Walbridge, Benj. Drake, Edward Ostrom, Weizel, Wells & Co., J. S. Rockwell & Co., The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Jordan L. Mott, President, E. F. Holbrook & Brother, Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons, Morris, Delano & Co., Wm. Bryce & Co., Hadden & Co., Wm. A. Dodge, Paul Zuns & Co., D. A. Vanhorne & Co., Joseph Ripley & Sons, Horace A. White & Co., Chard & Howe, E. & G. Friend & Co., Roosevelt & Son, George T. Jackson, Charles Bratti, Harris Wines, G. & W. Smith, James Lee & Co., H. H. Nazro, S. M. Parker & Co., H. M. & W. Le Count, Green Brothers, Fielding, Gwynn & Co., Hermann Brothers & Co., A. Gieve & Co., Paton & Co., Du Bois, Magovern & Co., Magovern & Co., David Valentine & Co., P. A. Dailey & Co., Butler, Pitkin & Co., Butler, Broome & Clapp, Buckley, Welling & Co., Austin, Thorp & Co., P. Van Volkenburgh & Co., John M. Davies & Co., Strasburger, Pheiffer & Co., Charles Zinn & Co., Mills & Gibb, Bairdain, Davison & Co., Carhart, Whitford & Co., Lesher, Whitman & Co., S. A. Beekman & Co., Catlin, Brundrett & Co., Johnson Bros. & Co., Collins, Downing & Co., James Wilde, Jr., & Co., Waterbury, Smith & Co., C. G. Gunther's Sons, Adriance, Robbins & Co., Emery, Ivey & Lee, S. & M. Davidson & Co., Rosenfeld Bros. & Co., J. B. Spelman, E. S. Mills & Co., Edmund Yard, Jr., & Co., Lawson Bros. & Co., Faulkner, Page & Co., Bauendahl & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., W. W. Huntington & Co., William Henry Smith & Co., James F. White & Co., Pastor, Walkinshaw & Co., Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., Wm. Turnbull & Co., Chase, Stewart & Co., Low, Harriman & Co., E. W. Holbrook & Co., Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co., Wm. Lottimer & Co., Chas. G. Shaw, Fred. Victor & Achelis, Pomeroy & Plummer, E. Packard & Co., Wm. Watson & Co., John H. Anderson & Co., John & Hugh Auchincloss, Rhoades & Grosvenor, Macaulay & Co., Jas. F. Wenman & Co., J. Yeoman, G. Heinecken, G. G. Moore & Co., Ralli Brothers, C. Menelas, Calvocoressi & Rodocanachi, Louis H. Zerega & Co., Edw. Heilburth, Chas. Scott & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Devlin & Co., Lord & Taylor, per J. A. Otto, Attorney, Cochran, McLean & Co., Bartlett, Reed & Co., Morrison, Herriman & Co., Lehmair Brothers, E. B. Strange & Brother, Wm. Strange & Co., Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Duden Freres & Co., J. L. Allien & Co., Samuel McLean & Co., Kieler & Co., W. A. Ransom & Co., Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Benedict, Hall & Co.; Lee, Tweedy, & Co.; John S. Dickerson & Co.; W. Oothout, per Edward Oothout; Naylor & Co.; Francis Hobson & Son, Jno. Hogan, Agent; Sanderson Brothers & Co., per Edward Firth; Wm. Jessop & Sons, Attorney, W. O. Woodford; F. S. Winston; Charles J. Martin; D. A. Heald; J. H. Washburn; William Leconey, No. 119 Broadway; J. A. Perry; H. H. Lamport; Ezra White & Sons; Park & Tilford; James McCreery & Co.; J. & C. Johnston; W. C. Browning & Co.; J. & J. W. Crossley; Orange Judd & Co., L. A. Chase, Treasurer; Marvin & Co.

## AN AMERICAN VESSEL SEARCHED BY SPANIARDS.

The bark Everett Gray, that arrived yesterday from Matanzas, Cuba, reported that on the 17th of February she was boarded and searched by a party of armed Spanish soldiers. The Captain of the vessel informed a reporter yesterday afternoon that on Feb. 17, just as he was leaving Matanzas, he was hailed by a boat containing ten or twelve soldiers and sailors and requested to heave to. No reply was given to his question of what was wanted, but in a few moments a Spanish officer, accompanied by two soldiers, all armed, came aboard and asked to see his papers. Capt. Loring took the officer down into his cabin, and knowing what he wanted, invited him to search the vessel. The officer said he could not speak English. After searching the vessel they took their departure. The bark then proceeded on her way. At this time, the Everett Gray was outside the harbor, and about a league from shore. No violence was attempted. The breeze was light, and the party could not be hindered from coming on board. Since the proclamation for a conscription was made (it was read publicly while Capt. Loring was at Matanzas) a strict look-out has been kept upon the shipping. The Spanish residents professed to be ready and eager to fight, but more than one of them offered the Captain money to take them away secretly.

## THE BROOKLYN ONE HUNDRED.

The Committee of One Hundred met last evening, Franklin Woodruff in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Mr. Bennett said that he desired to state to the public that the Law Committee of the Committee of One Hundred coincided with that part of Gov. Dix's opinion in the case of District Attorney Britton referring to the election frauds, and exonerating Mr. Britton. On motion of Mr. Bennett, the opinion of the Law Committee was entered on the minutes. Mr. Needham offered a resolution in opposition to certain bills now before the Legislature providing for the filling up of low lots on Sackett and other streets in South Brooklyn, the cost of which would amount to confiscation. Mayor Hunter supported the resolution, and it was referred to a special committee of five. The committee then adjourned.

## THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday, presided over by A. B. Graves, Esq., President of the Exchange. There was some discussion of a resolution offered, and upon which the vote of members was to be passed. The resolution was finally approved, and by its provisions what is looked upon as an important change of government has been effected. Heretofore, in case of dispute, a "return," or bill of weight, could be arbitrated upon if signed by a licensed weigh-master, but hereafter the cotton must be weighed and the return signed by a licensed weigh-master. The Board of Managers of the Exchange held a meeting in the afternoon, but matters of a private interest only were discussed.

## THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

The time for the departure of the proposed pilgrimage of Catholics from the United States to Rome, has not been definitely determined. It is proposed, however, for the pilgrimage to start from this port, not later than the middle of next May. The name of the steamer, the day of sailing, and all other necessary information, will be communicated to those enrolled so soon after the 20th of March as the Committee of Arrangements will have completed the contracts. The committee propose to secure [illegible]

# POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MARCH 3, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS BY ARBITRATION.

LONDON, March 3—6 A. M.—A conference of leading workingmen, representing 80,000 of their class in the West of England, was held at Bristol, last night, a resolution was adopted favoring the settlement by arbitration of all international disputes.

The Peabody Trustees report their expenditures for the year 1873 amounted to $195,000.

### ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAMERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

LONDONDERRY, March 3.—The Allen steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Wylie, from Portland Feb. 21, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Laver, from New-York Feb. 20, for Liverpool, arrived here at 9:30 to-night.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

### SLOW DEATH BY STARVATION.

LONDON, March 3—6 A. M.—The special correspondent of the *News* in India telegraphs that the villagers of Eastern Tirhoot are slowly starving to death, and the future in other districts looks terribly ominous.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

Hon. Caleb Cushing is at the Astor House.

United States Marshal Fiske has withdrawn his force of Deputy Marshals from the Midland Railroad, all disturbances having ceased.

The eighth annual commencement exercises of the New-York College of Dentistry were held last evening in Steinway Hall, Fourteenth street.

The First Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 163 Duane street, Col. M. W. Burns in the chair, and transacted some routine business.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $484,726 58, and the disbursements, $637,900 09. The balance in the Treasury on Saturday was $1,575,313 42.

The New-York Woman's Social Education Society will hold its meeting to-day, at Plimpton Hall, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley will read an essay on "Individual Training."

The Tammany Society, at its regular meeting held last night in Tammany Hall, initiated twenty-five new members. The meeting was very largely attended and was protracted until a late hour.

The Grand Duke Theatre was yesterday ordered to be closed until the managers of the establishment shall have paid into the coffers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents the sum of $500 license.

This evening a concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, for the benefit of Bethany Institute for Woman's Christian Work.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association, Thomas F. Geary, President, held a regular meeting at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, last evening, the proceedings of which, however, were confined to the usual routine business.

A meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, in Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler will read a paper on "The Early Colleges and College-builders of America."

A regular monthly meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 12 University place, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott presiding. Twenty new members were elected, and a like number were proposed.

The office furniture of Jay Cooke's late offices at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, was sold at auction yesterday, and realized about $1,200. The bidding was by no means spirited. The best desks sold as high as $35 each, partitions $210, and book-cases $30 each.

The funeral of the late John H. Williams, formerly President of the Board of Excise Commissioners, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 131 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, of apoplexy, on the 28th ult., took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from his late residence.

The Free Employment Bureau of the Young Mens' Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, is doing good service in securing positions for poor men out of employment. Last year nearly 800 persons were furnished situations in this City and in the South and West. Parties wishing to employ men in large numbers can be supplied at short notice, and free of charge.

A deputation of dealers in Washington Market applied to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday for the privilege to lease the pier at the foot of Vesey street, now held by the Midland Railroad Company, and sub-let it to those who have been deposed from their stands on Vesey and other streets. Commissioner Budd, of the Dock Department, opposed the application on the ground that the dock was necessary for commerce. No decision was rendered.

In another column will be found an advertisement of a Patent Indicator for use on railroad cars. The object of the invention is to furnish railroad companies with a complete and accurate record of all passengers carried, whether having tickets, paying cash, or otherwise. From an examination of the working model, we judge the invention to be an admirable one, and every way calculated to accomplish the desired object.

## BROOKLYN.

The receipts for arrears of taxes during February amounted to $193,050 55.

The children of the Clinton Avenue Church will give a reception this evening.

On Wednesday evening "Grace Greenwood" will deliver her lecture "In Doors" in Plymouth Church.

A new Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and charged by Judge Gilbert.

The Police made 1,760 arrests during the month of February, and during the same time 146 licenses were granted.

The United States vessels Minnesota and Florida will be taken from the Navy-yard to New-London, Conn., on Wednesday next, where they will remain for the present.

Ancel Titus, aged eighty-five, a veteran of 1812, was buried yesterday from his late residence at No. 386 Kent avenue. Mr. Titus taught Sunday-school up to last June.

A number of the East River Bridge Directors assembled yesterday at the company's offices, but a quorum not being in attendance the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

While intoxicated last evening, Herman Ebner jumped from the first-story window at No. 47 Johnson avenue, and sustained a fracture of the right leg and other injuries of a serious nature.

The Fire Department will sell six old steam fire-engines and four hook-and-ladder trucks to-day. The engines were purchased from the New-York department when the volunteer system was abolished in that City.

Rev. Dr. Porteous, of London, England, will deliver a lecture this evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton street, corner Gallatin place, on "Progress, Social, Political, Religious; or, Are we Better than Our Fathers," for the benefit of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church.

## STATEN ISLAND.

Messrs. Whitmore & Bostwick have surveyed the location for the proposed new docks at the old Quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville, and yesterday was commenced the work of driving the spiles for one of them nearest to the Staten Island Ferry landing. These docks are to be 65 feet wide, 400 feet long, and 8 feet above high-water mark, and Messrs. Hendricks & Boyce, the contractors, propose to have two of them completed by the 1st of May next. The entire work, when completed, will cost at least $600,000. It is understood that some of the European steam-ship lines will occupy these docks.

The convention of Irish societies of Richmond County met on Sunday evening at Duffy's Hotel, in Tompkinsville, to make final arrangements for the annual parade on St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Hugh McRoberts, County Treasurer, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Duffy Secretary. Father Barry, of the Rossville parish, was present by special invitation, and addressed the convention in an eloquent and appropriate speech, which was followed by an address from Col. McElroy. The route of the procession will be the same as that of last year—from Port Richmond, through Factoryville, New-Brighton, and along the Shore Road to Stapleton and Clifton; thence back to Stapleton Park, where an oration will be delivered. Mr. Cornelius Hart was selected as Marshal of the Day.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The March Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced yesterday before Justice Tappen, Judge Gifford, and Justices of Sessions Howe and Silkman. Only fourteen persons summoned to attend as Grand Jurors answered to their names, and they were discharged until Thursday morning. The trial of Alfred Dykeman for the murder of Thomas Maloney at Peekskill, in 1868, was, by request of prisoner's counsel, postponed until the next term.

A meeting of delegates from the several towns along the line of the Harlem Railroad attended a meeting at Moran's Hall, White Plains, yesterday. Mr. Zophar Carpenter, of Mt. Kisco, was called to the chair. Addresses were made by Hon. Robert Cochran, Hon. John B. Haskin, and others in regard to the detriment being done to the interests of Westchester County by the present exorbitant rates of passenger fare and freight charges; that thousands were taking up their abode in New-Jersey who would become residents of Westchester County in case the railroad facilities and rates of fare were equally as favorable. A series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the views of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the officers of the Harlem Railroad for the purpose of representing their grievances, and asking for a favorable action in the matter.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The Collector of Jersey City reports $111,072 19 collected for taxes last week.

The collections and subscriptions in aid of St. John's Church, in Orange, thus far amount to $7,163. This is in addition to the $54,000 of the debt released by some of the creditors.

Alderman S. B. Field, of Paterson, died yesterday morning at the age of sixty-three. Deceased resided in Paterson for thirty-eight years, and was a prominent and highly-respected citizen.

A wagon, belonging to Wm. Kent, of Union Hill, was struck by a locomotive yesterday at the Henderson street crossing of the Erie Railway, and was completely demolished. The driver and horse both narrowly escaped with their lives.

Bishop Odenheimer will administer confirmation in the following Episcopal churches next Sunday: In the morning at Christ Church, and in the afternoon at St. Phillip's Church, Newark; in the evening at Christ Church, East Orange.

The Methodist Preachers' Society held a meeting at Newark yesterday, at which a number of reports were received from Pastors in reference to the condition of the churches under their charge. Several of the Pastors reported a number of conversions in their respective churches. Rev. Mr. Weed, Chaplain of the County Jail, stated that he had never known a case of permanent reform in that institution. Many of the prisoners profess reformation, but they invariably fall away from grace as soon as they are released.

## RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.

During the past eighteen months Potter Brothers, manufacturers of domestic goods, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, and Nos. 20 and 22 Mercer street, have missed quantities of their stock, amounting in value to between $5,000 and $6,000. They gave the case into the hands of Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, who began working up the case two weeks ago. They began by watching the employes of the store, and their suspicions became centered on Charles E. Fisher, the entry and shipping clerk of the firm, who resided at Plainville, New-Jersey. They noticed that Fisher was very intimate with one Joseph Spero, a Jew, who lived at No. 17 Railroad avenue, and who had been employed in a dollar store at No. 34 Newark avenue, Jersey City. They enlisted the services of Detective A. Howard, of Jersey City, and began investigating Spero's character and conduct. They found that a number of heavy cases, apparently containing goods, were being delivered to Spero by a young man named Louis Saville, in the employ of Snowden's Express. They questioned Saville, who at once produced the books of the express company, and explained to the detectives that in the usual way of business the goods had been consigned to Spero by Fisher, from No. 22 Mercer street. Mr. Saville also informed the detectives that Spero reconsigned the goods to Jacob Eisenberg, a peddler store-keeper, at No. 24 Forsythe street. The detectives also found that Spero, having evidently gained the knowledge that detectives were after him, had fled from Jersey City, and was living with his wife in the tenement-house No. 13 Suffolk street. They arrested Spero, Fisher, and Eisenberg, who, on being arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, were held for trial, without bail.

## NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:31 | Sun sets.......5:54 | Moon rises..6:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:49 | Gov. Island..8:38 | Hell Gate..10:00

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, March 2.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London, &c., Grinnel, Minturn & Co.

Barks Mozart, (Ger.,) Julichsen, Bremen for orders, C. Luling; Acacia, Anderson, Nuevitas, &c., Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Fordenskield (Norw.,) Paulsen, Copenhagen, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Czarina, (Br.,) Nichols, Havre for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Atlantic, Dickerson, Bermuda, H. Trowbridge & Son; Credito, (Ital.,) Paragello, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Carl Frederich, (Ger.,) Jahnke, Stettin for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Norge, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Aarhus for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Ruby, Neal, Georgetown, (Bermuda,) Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Pedro, Bahrs, Port Spain, (Trinidad,) Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Light of the East, Harper, Laguayra, &c., R. E. Reilly & Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

### ARRIVED

Steam ship Main, (Ger.) Undutsch, Bremen, Feb. 14, and Southampton, 17th, with mdse. and 83 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz Feb. 19th; Progreso, 21st; and Havana 25th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. Feb. 26, off Carys Fort Light, passed schr. Nellie J. Dinsmore, (of Lubec,) bound N.; left at Progreso brig Louisa Price, Wilson, for New-York, to sail about 25th.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Fred Baker.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Cassius, (Br.,) McKinley, Bermuda 4 ds., with produce and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Widdrington, (Br.,) Tate, Portland Feb. 28, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Billy Simpson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose. Feb. 1, lat. 36, lon. 38, spoke brig Golconda, from Palermo, for Boston.

Bark Everett Gray, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co. March 1, 14 miles E. from Absecum, passed a vessel's mast attached to a wreck. Feb. 17, off Havana, was boarded by a force of Spanish soldiers and searched.

Brig Caeique, (Braz.) Bento, Rio Grande do Sul, 74 ds., with hides and hair to Wright, Brown & Co.

Brig Creole, (of Swansea,) Coleman, Palermo 63 ds., with fruit to J. A. Westervelt & Co.

Schr. May Flower, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Blagdon, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.

Schr. T. S. McClellan, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Tarr, Mayaguez 13 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Webster Barnard, Smith, Jacksonville 20 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with lumber to Eppinger Russell & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Babbitt, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Josephine, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Bridgeport.

SAILED—Ship Harlaw, for London; barks Lindesnaes and Live Oak, for Queenstown.

WIND—Sundown, light S.; clear.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steam-ship Alaska sld. from Hong Cong for San Francisco on the 27th ult. with a full cargo and 600 emigrants.

The bark Jury, (Nor.,) Sivertsen, from Cork, arr. 1st, reports: Feb. 18, lat. 38 41, lon. 65 45, boarded the wreck of a ship, timber-loaded, water-logged and abandoned; main and mizzen masts gone and hanging alongside; no name could be ascertained; numbers on her main-hatch combings were 2,602 and 709; had a white figure-head of a man; had a full poop, which was carried away; was supposed to be English built.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Arr. steamers Carroll, from New-Orleans; Oriental, from Savannah; Roman, from Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, from New-York; bark Clothilde, from Cienfuegos; brigs Golconda, from Palermo; Constantine, from Surinam; Westwood, from Ponce; Stockton, from Manzanillo.

BOSTON, March 2.—Arr. ship Antrim, from Calcutta; brig Alpha, from Cienfuegos. Below, brig Ida, from Porto Rico.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—Arr. schrs. Alfred W. Fisk, from Weymouth, and Eugene Borda, from New-York.

Sld. bark Cecilia, for Queenstown, schrs. J. W. Van Naman, for Boston; De Mary Gray, for New-Haven; Frank Walter, for Baltimore, and Horatio Nichols, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Sparrow, from Genoa; Drowning Sophia, from Swansea; brig Alvala, and an Italian barkentine, from Genoa.

Passed out, steamer Leipsig, for Bremen; barks Manitou, for Cardenas, and Ellen Stewart, for the West Indies; brig Bogota, for Martinique.

Sld. steamer Lincoln, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—Cld. ships Lake Superior, Lake Ontario, Jacob A. Stainter, and Pocahontas, for Liverpool; barks Zuleima and Margaretta, for Reval; Bygdo, for Cronstadt; Proteus, Narvo, and Reunion, for Taragona; brig Lealtad, for Barcelona; schrs. Mattie W. Atwood, for Boston.

Arr. at the Passes—Steamers Juniata, from Philadelphia; Strassburg, from Bremen; Vandalia, from Hamburg.

Sld. ships Stowell Brown, Mangalore; steam-ship Penelope; barks Regulus, Virgo, Reunion, Emanuel, Getardo; brig Albatross.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—Arr. schrs. Gettysburg, Emma A. Shaw, and Annie Gaskill, from Philadelphia; Maggie Mulvey, from New-York, and Four Sisters, from Portland.

Cld. ship Astreda, for Reval; barks Mile an Hin, for Reval; Katharine, for Malmo; schrs. A. J. Bentley, for New-York, and Frank Leamington, for Philadelphia.

Sld. barks Sara, for Liverpool; Mendal, for the North of Europe, and A. E. Babcock, for Brunswick; steam-ship America, for Baltimore.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 23.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon, from New-York, arr. to-day.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 2.—Sld. for the United States, Bruno, Rumboldt, Clifton, Thule, Richard Robinson, Invincible, L. F. Munson, Diana, B. C. Peters, Seagir, Saga, Moselli.

Arr. out from the United States on the 28th ult., Sybil Winn, Ophelia, Valparaiso, Crimea, Saragossa, Romna, Selmer, Fanny Skosfeld.

Arr. out from the United States—March 1, Enterpe, James A. Wright, Emily Flinn, Ilex, Empress, Romeo, Bonnie Dundee, British Commodore; 2d, Knight Commander, Kristinestad, Laurel.

Also arr. out from the United States, Augustin, Francisco, Boomerang, Excelsior, Farson, Goodwin, Pacific, Laura, Emma, and Bridgeport.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Lott, arr. here yesterday afternoon, from New-York Feb. 18.

PLYMOUTH, March 2.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Feb. 19, for Hamburg, touched here yesterday.


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